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COMMODORE
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GUIDE **1987**

THE ULTIMATE
GUIDE FOR
COMMODORE
OWNERS

INCLUDING:

A SUPERB C64 80 COLUMN
WORDPROCESSOR

PLUS/4 EXTENDED BASIC

PROTECTING YOUR
PROGRAMS FROM
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NEW CHARACTER
SETS FOR YOUR
MPS801/3

TECHNICAL
INFORMATION
FOR THE C64,
C128, PLUS/4
AND C16



FROM THE PUBLISHERS OF YOUR COMMODORE

YOUR **COMMODORE** **SERIOUS** **USERS** **GUIDE** 1981

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The *Your Commodore Serious User Guide* is packed full of vital information and programmes for all types of Commodore owners.

If you use your computer for 'home office' purposes then the 80 column C64 wordprocessor will no doubt come in extremely handy (tape and disk supported). If you need to keep lots of information, the database Multifile will be very useful. Multifile is customized to suit your specific needs and it can be used for anything from running a stock control to keeping a list of names and addresses.

Many utility programmes are also included. MPS8013 owners

can now use descenders and user-defined character sets on their printers. Plus/4 owners can add a wealth of new commands with our extended Basic. Disk owners will find the fast formatter and file descriptor invaluable utilities.

If you write your own programmes then there's plenty in the Guide for you too. Program Lock will protect your programmes and keep prying eyes from reading your code. A character scroller for the C64 will help to improve the visual effect of your programmes.

Beginners and hardened programmers alike will find the

wealth of technical information provided in our Technical Appendix, an invaluable reference, there you will find memory maps for all of the popular Commodore computers. ROM calls are also listed so that you can find out, at a glance, information that you need when programming. Aids such as the hex-decimal converter and the list of useful POKE commands will also prove extremely useful.

The *Your Commodore Serious Users Guide* is something that no Commodore owner should be without.

Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress
[RIGHT]		CTRL left/right
[LEFT]		SHIFT & CTRL left/right
[DOWN]		CTRL up/down
[UP]		SHIFT & CTRL up/down
[F1]		F1 key
[F2]		SHIFT & F1 key
[F3]		F3 key
[F4]		SHIFT & F3 key
[F5]		F5 key
[F6]		SHIFT & F5 key
[F7]		F7 key
[F8]		SHIFT & F7 key
[HOME]		CLR/HOME
[CLR]		SHIFT & CLR/HOME
[RVSON]		CTRL & 9
[RVSOFF]		CTRL & 0

Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress
[BLACK]		CTRL & 1
[WHITE]		CTRL & 2
[RED]		CTRL & 3
[CYAN]		CTRL & 4
[PURPLE]		CTRL & 5
[GREEN]		CTRL & 6
[BLUE]		CTRL & 7
[YELLOW]		CTRL & 8
[POUND]		£
[LARRROW]		←
[UPARROW]		↑
[F1]		SHIFT & ↑
[INST]		SHIFT & INST/DEL
[REV T]		REV T
[Clear]		CBM + letter
[Shift]		SHIFT + letter

Checksum Program

The hexadecimal numbers appearing in a column to the left of the listing should not be typed in with the program. These are merely checksum values and are there to help you get each line right. Don't worry if you don't understand the hexadecimal system, as long as you can compare two characters on the screen with the corresponding two characters in the magazine you can use our line checking program.

Type in the Checksum Program, make sure that you're not made any mistakes and save it to tape or disk

immediately because it will be used with most of the present and future listings appearing in *Your Commodore*.

At the start of each programming session, load Checksum and run it. The screen will turn brown with yellow characters and each time you type in a line and press the RETURN key a number will appear on the screen in white. This should be the same as the corresponding value in the magazine.

If the two values don't relate to one another, you have not copied the line exactly as printed so go back and check each character carefully. When you find the error simply correct it and

press RETURN again.

If you want to turn off the checker simply type SYS49152 and the screen will return to the familiar blue colours. You can then do whatever it was you wanted to do and if this doesn't use the area where Checksum lies you can go back to it with the same SYS command.

No system is foolproof but the chances of two errors cancelling one another out are so remote that we believe our listings are more reliable than any other magazine in the world. So get typing!

Hashing it with Commodore

We would all like to make more use of data files but lack of clear advice as to how to index/retrieve the data often drives programmers from using relative files to their full advantage

A problem often encountered with databases employing relative files is that of not being able to rapidly read records without specifying the DOS record number. Clearly, searching and comparing in record number sequence through an entire data file in order to find one record defeats the purpose of random access files. Imagine being able to access a record by defining the data of one or a combination of more than one field.

For example if you have a relative data file containing six fields:

```
SURNAME
FIRSTNAME
BIRTHDATE
STREET
TOWN
COUNTY
```

You may need to find a record by specifying the SURNAME and FIRSTNAME without even knowing by what record number the data had been filed. The purpose of a good database would preclude you keeping a list of record numbers and records so it would be most unlikely that you would know the DOS record number anyway.

The solution to this problem is how to find records by specifying the data lies in the maintenance of one or more HASH FILES. Yes, you may say "why HASH a program that's probably already a HASH?" well hashing doesn't quite mean to make a mess of it!

One creates a number called a hash number by performing a mathematical calculation upon the data in defined data fields. That hash number referred to hereafter as HASH/No. is identical

unique to any set of data. Let us take for example, the following record and perform a calculation upon it.

The record could be as shown in Figure 1.

A short Basic program, normally a subroutine, such as that in Figure 2 could be used to work out the HASH/No.

NOTE: although I have used variable names of more than two characters length, Commodore Basic will only recognise the first two letters.

The variable MP (multiplication factor) is calculated to give the appropriate range of HASH/No. numbers and the SP (subtraction factor) lowers the range minimum to zero. The range must generally be twice the total number of possible records to be written — this reduces the chance of a double up of the unique HASH/No. numbers.

Let us take another working example. If we apply the formula in the program in Figure 2 we will find that the name HENRY BLOGGS produces a HASH/No. of 761. The name JULIA PERSE produces a HASH/No. of 1599.

Writing data

Right, how do we use this HASH/No.?
We find the next available record number

(chosen a sequential file named LASTUSED.DAT) and write the six fields of data into that record number in the main database, MAINDATA.DAT. We then calculate HASH/No. and write the used record number as DATA into record no. HASH/No. in the index file INDEX.DAT.

Well, that may seem complicated but by the careful use of files a very retrievable database can be structured.

Getting it back

Reading records is a reverse of the above although a little simpler: the user is asked for the SURNAME and FIRSTNAME of the record that is required to be retrieved. The HASH/No. is then calculated with exactly the same formula, it will be the same as it was when the record was written as nothing has changed in the calculations. The data is then read from record number HASH/No. in INDEX.DAT. That data will be the record number that the six fields of DATA were written to in MAINDATA.DAT so it only remains to read that data from MAINDATA.DAT.

If you can foresee that you may need to search for data by other fields or combinations of fields, more index files

Figure 1

FIELDNO	FIELDNAME	FIELDTYPE	DATA
1	SURNAME	ALPHA	BLOGGS
2	FIRSTNAME	ALPHA	HENRY
3	BIRTHDATE	ALPHA	200603
4	STREET	ALPHA	56 THE CLOSE
5	TOWN	ALPHA	HORNCHURCH
6	COUNTY	ALPHA	ESSEX

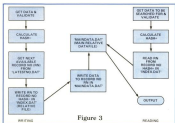


Figure 3

could be maintained — these could even be created at a later date by reading the MAINDATA.DAT file sequentially and creating additional index hash files.

Duplicates

Now, one obvious problem is that of a HASH(No.) occurring more than once. To safeguard against this possibility, before writing to record number HASH(No.) in INDEX.DAT, read that record to ensure that no data exists. If it does, go down and read the next record and when you find a blank one, use that. Accordingly this means that after looking up a record in INDEX.DAT and finding the pointed record from MAINDATA.DAT, you must compare it with the specified data to ensure that it is the correct one. If it is not, go back to INDEX.DAT and read the next HASH(No.) down and read the record pointed to in MAINDATA.DAT. Keep doing this until you find the match.

Mathematics will show you that the chance of a double up of a HASH(No.) is unlikely as long as you have a maximum HASH(No.) of two times the maximum number of records to be written into MAINDATA.DAT.

Getting MF and SF

To calculate MF and SF, one must define the characters that we are going to hash and index against. Take the example given. The maximum HASH(No.) will occur if the name is ZZZZZZ ZZZZZZ (SURNAME and FIRNAME respectively). The minimum HASH(No.) will occur if the name is AAAAAA

(AAAAA (SURNAME) and FIRNAME respectively).

To calculate the range of possible HASH(No.), one must decide the maximum number of records to be written to MAINDATA.DAT. Let's take

Figure 2

```

10 SURNAME="BLOOM"; FIRNAME="HENRY"
20 HASHSTRING=(LEFT(SURNAME,1)+LEFT(FIRNAME,3))
30 PRINT HASHSTRING; REM IT SHOULD BE "BLOOMH"
40 FOR I=1 TO 4: HI=ASC(MID$(HASHSTRING,I,1)):NEXT I
50 MF=64416-I: SF=224: REM SEE TEXT
60 HASHNo.=(INTO(HI*HF/163)+((HI4*HF+MF)/SF))
70 REM DO THE CALCULATION
80 PRINT HASHNo.; REM IT SHOULD BE 791

```

the maximum here as 1200 records. We therefore require a HASH(No.) range of 0000-2400 and as each record in INDEX.DAT will occupy four bytes (2400 has four characters), the total space to be occupied by INDEX.DAT will be 2400*4=9600 bytes.

The variable SF is chosen to cover the range of minimum HASH(No.) — maximum HASH(No.) to 0000-2400.

O.K. this may all seem rather complex and time consuming but if you have any doubts to the speed of this system try the following:

VARIABLES:

HI(1) is the left most character from the string SURNAME
 HI(2) is the second character from the string SURNAME
 HI(3) is the third character from the string SURNAME
 HI(4) is the left most character from the string FIRNAME
 HI(5) is the second character from the string FIRNAME
 HI(6) is the third character from the string FIRNAME

Set up a dummy data file with six fields of random dummy data in each record (here 1000 records). Hide a record of known data near the end of it at say, record number 940. Now, OPEN and READ the file in sequential order from record number one and at each record compare the read data with that known to be "hiding".

Go away and have lunch and if you're lucky the experiment may have found the "hiding" record by the time you return.

Try setting up a small system as described above with an indexed HASH file and RUN it. You will now appreciate what relative data files and good indexing is all about!

Multiple hash files

A word of caution. Before deciding to index every field or every combination of fields, consider what the most likely unique fields will be. Index files occupy a significant amount of disk space and I

found it unnecessary in the example database to index more than two combinations. I have indexed SURNAME/FIRNAME together and SURNAME/IRIDATE together as it is very unlikely to find two BLOOM's with the same IRIDATE. In fact on a base of 2000 records, no-two have ever matched in that way. So, despite Commodore's deploringly slow DOS, quite a workable database has been created.

The simple flowchart in Figure 3 summarises the use of hash files, both writing or creating and reading.

Fast Formatter

Feed up with waiting for your disks to be formatted? Speed things up with this handy program.

Fast Formatter is a utility that, quite simply, fully formats a disk with ID in a fraction under 10 seconds.

The routine will no doubt gain most benefit when included within a database filing program that calls upon a disk routine before saving file data. Provision for listing the directory of a disk without destroying a program in memory is also made.

Getting It In

The program is presented here in the form of a Basic loader. This should be typed in using the SYNTAX CHECKER program that can be found on the LISTINGS page of this magazine. Once you RUN the program it will POKE the necessary machine code into memory. Should you want to SAVE the machine code for later retrieval by another program etc. then you can do so with the following instructions:

```
POKE438:POKE444,200:POKE445,268:
POKE446,207:SAVE"ML1.B"
```

Using the program

The routine is screen-option driven and should cause no problems. To activate the routine a SYS call is required. To start

the program simply type:

```
SYS 5010
```

Now you can format a blank disk without the normal 80-second wait!

PROGRAM: FAST FORMATTER	
30 4 SET * 10 SECOND FORMATTER	10 80 BORN 75,105,055,155,185,0
40 8 SET * RESIDENT ON HIGH 75	81 8,175,5,185,5,135,185,185
50 10 SET * 75 ACTIVATE ROUTINE	82 5,000
60 30 SET * "SYS 5010"	90 50 BORN 267,185,265,35,175,0
70 20 SET * WILL WAIT 50 SECS	91 85,155,5,155,185,185,265,35,
80 25 SET * START WHEN FINISHED	92 175,055,185
90 28 SET * TRUE KEEPING BASIC	100 30 BORN 7,105,185,185,055,05
100 30 SET * MEMORY INTRC.	101 135,055,185,1,185,185,185,0
110 35 SET * 30 SEC WILLWAIT 1000	102 141,000
120 40 SET * FOR "YOUR CONVICTION"	110 50 BORN 265,175,265,265,175,
130 75 FORGOT-LETTERING-185 BORN 17	111 055,265,05,175,185,265,3
140 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	112 5,185,055,185,0
150 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	120 50 BORN 265,35,175,265,265,3
160 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	121 0,185,055,185,055,05,175,
170 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	122 185,185,265,35,185,055,055,
180 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	130 50 BORN 265,35,175,265,265,3
190 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	131 0,185,055,185,055,05,175,
200 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	132 0,185,055,185,055,05,175,
210 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	140 50 BORN 185,131,35,185,055,0
220 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	141 5,175,265,055,135,051,135,05
230 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	142 0,185,055,185
240 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	150 50 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,1
250 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	151 055,055,185,055,35,185,055,
260 175 BORN 185,265,35,175,055,185	152 055,055,0

MULTIFILE 64

*A database that can easily be tailored to your own needs.
For C64 plus disk drive.*

Multifile is a disk-based data filing program. It has been constructed to offer the routines necessary for such a program, such as input and retrieval of data, as well as printing out neatly in columns. However it has been designed to allow it to be easily tailored to suit your own requirements. It could easily be converted to handle names and addresses (for personal use or club records), a collection catalogue, a stock control index, in fact the possibilities are endless.

Storing large amounts of array data in Basic introduces large time delays in array handling, so the main data storage routines of this program have been written in machine code. However, the main program is in Basic for ease of customisation for your own use.

Multifile comprises of two programs; the first is a Basic loader program, for the machine code section; this loads the machine code (in a series of BASIC statements) into memory at \$4000. When the data is correct, the machine code section (just under 1k) is saved as a machine code file to disk. The main program can then load this file directly, and the loader with the machine code data need only be used once, before saving time when the program is in use.

The second program is the Basic section of the filing system itself, and provides easy access to the machine code routines used.

Data storage

The data is stored by the program in a series of records, each record comprising of a series of data items about one particular item. Each of these data items is called a field. The data is stored as in Figure 1.

Multifile will handle up to 80 fields, and up to 255 records in a file. Field length is not fixed, but the total length of all fields must not exceed 255 characters (this should not be a problem if a printout of the file on a standard 80-column printer is desired). The number of records in the file is updated as the program is used, but the number of fields required and their lengths must be set up as part of the program before any data files are created. Several versions of the program would be required to be kept if the program was used for a variety of filing applications.

Setting up for use

The only lines needing to be changed in the Basic program are lines 500-540 (though the program title in lines 100 and 600 could be altered also), and these should be changed to your requirements as you enter the listing. Line 500 defines variable F, the number of fields in the file handled. Lines 510-520 define the length (i.e. number of characters) of each of the fields (if F is less than 80, the unused field lengths should be set to zero), and lines 530-540 define the titles of each of the fields. These titles are used within the program to refer to the columns, and are also printed as a header on any printout of the file. Note that the length of the title must be the same as the corresponding field size, otherwise an error will occur on running the program. If necessary, the field titles should be filled out with spaces eg. if `FL(2) = 10`, then `FL(2) = "SURNAME..."`. With these variables defined correctly, the program is ready to run.

The memory used by the program is as follows: 6 bytes + F bytes (F=number

of fields) + record storage. Each record uses memory as follows: 2 bytes + F bytes + 1 byte for each character in each field. All records are stored as string (i.e. character) data, including any numbers stored. Memory is hence used more efficiently (and more quickly) than from Basic.

Data is stored spread from location 20000 (\$4E20), giving a maximum storage capacity of just over 20k per file. Note that records are not necessarily stored in memory in numerical order, though this is transparent to the user i.e. they always appear to be in order when listed. Data is saved as a block of program memory from 20000 to the end of the file.

Using the program

Upon running the program, the machine code section is loaded in from disk (if it is not already in memory). A menu of functions is then presented, and offers the following options (note that if any responses is made in error, pressing RETURN from most prompts causes a return to the previous menu):

View Data in File

After choosing the output device (screen or printer (device 4)), or exit back to the menu, all of the data file currently in memory is loaded out. The field titles are printed at the top, with the fields neatly printed out in vertical columns beneath their headings with one space between each column. The number of each record is printed down the left side. Listing can be slowed by pressing the CTRL key, and can be paused completely by holding SHIFT or clicking SHIFT LOCK. Pause is indicated by a red header, and the listing will continue when SHIFT is released.

HOW IT WORKS.

- 10-40 Titles and load machine code.
- 500-590 Set up data lengths and check.
- 600-620 Set up file memory area.
- 700-780 Set up addresses of machine code routines.
- 800-820 Print main menu and get selection.
- 900-970 Print out data to screen or printer.
- 1000-1140 Add record to file.
- 1200-1350 Change record in file.
- 1400-1500 Delete record from file.
- 1600-1660 Disk file handling procedures.
- 4000-4380 Data processing routines.
- 4500-4540 Exit program.

Subroutines:

- 6000-6080 Input new or modified record.
- 7000-9000 Get disk filename and store in memory.
- 8000-8050 Read record from machine code buffer.
- 8400-8620 Check for empty file memory.
- 9000-9050 Place record into machine code buffer.
- 9500-9700 Wait for SPACE to be pressed.
- 9800-9850 Check disk drive error channel and report.

Add a Record to File.

If more than one record is in the file already, the program asks for the number of the record after which the current one is to be added. Each of the field titles is then given, and an input is requested for this field. The whole record is then stored in memory by the machine code routine.

Change Record in File.

The program prompts for the number of the record to be changed, and withholds this record from memory. Each field title is then given, along with the current entry in this field, and a new entry is prompted for. If no change is required to this entry,

then pressing RETURN on it's own will indicate this. When all fields have been done, the old record is deleted from memory, and the new one added.

Delete Record from File.

The program prompts for the number of the record to be deleted, and it is deleted from memory and printed on the screen.

Disk File Handling.

Selecting this option presents another menu, offering file handling options as follows:

Load Data File

A file name is requested (the .FILE

extension should not be given), then the required file is loaded from disk. If a file transfer error occurs, this is indicated, otherwise a successful LOAD is indicated. After LOADING, a check is made to see if the file is compatible with the field lengths set up within the program, and if non-compatibility is found, a warning is given on the screen.

Save Data File

A file name is requested, then the data file currently in memory is SAVE'd to disk. If a file transfer occurs, this is indicated, otherwise a successful SAVE is indicated. Note that the extension .FILE is added to the given file name to indicate in the disk directory that this is a data file.

Disk Directory

A directory of the current disk is displayed on the screen. Pressing CTRL will show the listing, and pressing SHIFT will print the listing.

Rename a File

The file's current name is requested, followed by it's new one, the file is then renamed on the disk.

Delete a File

The file's name is requested, and the file deleted from the disk.

Return to Main Menu

The program returns immediately to the main menu screen.

Process Data.

Selecting this option presents another menu, offering data processing options as follows:

Search the Data

A search string of between 1 and 40 characters is asked for, the memory is scanned for all occurrences of this string. All records containing the search string are printed out in full along with their numbers, and a total number of finds is printed.

Sum columns

A menu of field titles is printed, and a prompt for one of these is given. All elements in the requested column are then added up, and a total and average for the column are printed. This process may take some time for a long data file.

Return to Main Menu

The program returns immediately to the main menu screen.

Exit Program.

After asking for confirmation of exit, the program exits back to Basic.

Figure 1

	FIELD#				
	(No.)	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	MEMBER
R	001	J Adams	1 Main St.	123456	854
E			Anytown.		
C	002	F Jones	80 High St.	987654	321
U			Uptown.		
R	003	G Smith	34 New St.	888888	432
D			Downtown.		
S	004	P Young	17 Low Rd.	765765	213
			Anytown.		


```

01 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF NO=0 THEN
02 3000
03 3000 PRINT "DOING: RIGHT4, 04
04 3000 RECORD 04 NO YOU WISH TO
05 CHANGE"
06 3000 PRINT "RIGHT4: 0 - 9"
07 3000
08 3000 GET AS: IF AS=0 THEN
09 3000
10 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
11 3000
12 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
13 3000
14 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
15 3000
16 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
17 3000
18 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
19 3000
20 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
21 3000
22 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
23 3000
24 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
25 3000
26 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
27 3000
28 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
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72 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
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89 3000
90 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
91 3000
92 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
93 3000
94 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
95 3000
96 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
97 3000
98 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000
99 3000
100 3000 PRINT "DOING: IF AS=0 THEN 3000

```


Disk File Descriptor

Keep track of which files do what with this handy disk utility.

Picture this scenario: you have just spent hours on your epic program, and have yet to write the loose ends, but it's getting late, and you'll finish it off the next day. You **SAVE** your routine with all others, any old file name will do, and rock on for the night.

Unfortunately, the next day you're hung, and the day after you've just bought a cracker of a game and then spend four months getting an unobtainable save on it. You flick through your old disks too, you're running short on space, and you find that disk you worked on all that time ago. "I wonder what these files are, names like TERN and BILK, even a TERN11!"

Your epic has gone, hasn't it? Has it? Not now! This little program will help you to remember even the most odd-named files you happened to SWS with a description of up to 25 characters in length! A SWS for an old game perhaps? No need to remember it now, write it in the file descriptor and it will never get lost.

The Commodore DOS on the 64 is unfortunately limited in several ways, not least in the fact that file names may only have 15 characters. For most applications, it isn't enough; this program allows you to add a definitive description of 35 characters to any file on the disk. Manually create the descriptive titles and SAVE them onto the particular disk to which it refers. Then, simply LOAD and RUN Disk File Describer and, if you desire, additions and deletions can be made at any time.

Abstract

Disk File Descriptor is a Basic program, and thus fairly simple to follow and type in. Use the SYNTAX CHECKER program that is found on the LISTINGS page to help you with your typing.

After EUNING, the program loads the description file. If one exists, then LINDA is the directory. On screen, you are presented with a menu offering five choices.

Option 1 sorts the directory together with the descriptions, and a further menu at the bottom of the screen gives options to add or alter the current text. The file names are shown in blocks of six. If there are more files on disk keys (B and F) allow you to page back and forth as required. Pressing the (B) key puts you into edit mode.

Once into the edit mode you enter the file number (the number next to the files on the screen). The cursor then moves to the start of the right field in which you can make the necessary text edition. If you have made an incorrect change of file then just press RETURN and the directory screen will return with no alterations made. All characters can be entered within the description area except inverted commas (quote marks) and although the cursor travels automatically to the next line if current description ends or words make a second sentence. If you are a tidy sort of person, you will no doubt space your description so that it is easily readable at a later date. The INSERT, DEL, and cursor as per B's normal function, and RETURN after completion of entering your desired text brings the directory screen back. For you to continue entering descriptive text or by pressing H and option 3 SAVE the description file onto disk. Make sure that enough room exists on the disk for this file.

But as the other options are concerned, option 2 gives you normal DOS commands such as search, validate and remove. It also formats disks.

As stated, option 3 SAVs the directory descriptions to disk as a sequential file. If a file is already present on disk, the program will overwrite it with the cur-

port data in memory. Choosing option 4 simply allows you to work with other disks and reBUS the program as this option is chosen.

To exit the program, choose option 5. I am sure you will find many uses for this program, and it would be interesting to hear how it could be adapted to individual needs.

```

PROGRAM: DSK DECRYPTER
C
C
24: 1 RUN = DSK DECRYPTER
C
27: 2 RUN = DSK FILE DECRYPTER
C
30: 3 RUN =    NEW MOUNT
C
33: 4 RUN = HOUR COMMANDER 1984
C
36: 5 RUN =
C
39: 6 RUN =
C
42: 7 RUN =
C
45: 8 RUN =
C
48: 9 RUN =
C
51: 10 RUN =
C
54: 11 RUN =
C
57: 12 RUN =
C
60: 13 RUN =
C
63: 14 RUN =
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66: 15 RUN =
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69: 16 RUN =
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72: 17 RUN =
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75: 18 RUN =
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78: 19 RUN =
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81: 20 RUN =
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84: 21 RUN =
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87: 22 RUN =
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90: 23 RUN =
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93: 24 RUN =
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96: 25 RUN =
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99: 26 RUN =
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102: 27 RUN =
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105: 28 RUN =
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108: 29 RUN =
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111: 30 RUN =
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114: 31 RUN =
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117: 32 RUN =
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120: 33 RUN =
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123: 34 RUN =
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126: 35 RUN =
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129: 36 RUN =
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132: 37 RUN =
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135: 38 RUN =
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138: 39 RUN =
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141: 40 RUN =
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144: 41 RUN =
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147: 42 RUN =
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150: 43 RUN =
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153: 44 RUN =
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159: 46 RUN =
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162: 47 RUN =
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165: 48 RUN =
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168: 49 RUN =
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171: 50 RUN =
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177: 52 RUN =
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225: 68 RUN =
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228: 69 RUN =
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237: 72 RUN =
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240: 73 RUN =
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249: 76 RUN =
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252: 77 RUN =
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255: 78 RUN =
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261: 80 RUN =
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264: 81 RUN =
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267: 82 RUN =
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270: 83 RUN =
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273: 84 RUN =
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315: 98 RUN =
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321: 100 RUN =
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324: 101 RUN =
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327: 102 RUN =
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330: 103 RUN =
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333: 104 RUN =
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336: 105 RUN =
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339: 106 RUN =
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342: 107 RUN =
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345: 108 RUN =
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351: 110 RUN =
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354: 111 RUN =
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357: 112 RUN =
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360: 113 RUN =
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363: 114 RUN =
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369: 116 RUN =
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372: 117 RUN =
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375: 118 RUN =
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381: 120 RUN =
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384: 121 RUN =
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387: 122 RUN =
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390: 123 RUN =
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393: 124 RUN =
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396: 125 RUN =
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399: 126 RUN =
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402: 127 RUN =
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405: 128 RUN =
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408: 129 RUN =
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411: 130 RUN =
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414: 131 RUN =
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417: 132 RUN =
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420: 133 RUN =
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423: 134 RUN =
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426: 135 RUN =
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435: 138 RUN =
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444: 141 RUN =
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447: 142 RUN =
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618: 199 RUN =
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621: 200 RUN =
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624: 201 RUN =
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627: 202 RUN =
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630: 203 RUN =
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678: 219 RUN =
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681: 220 RUN =
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684: 221 RUN =
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687: 222 RUN =
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783: 254 RUN =
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786: 255 RUN =
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789: 256 RUN =
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792: 257 RUN =
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795: 258 RUN =
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798: 259 RUN =
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801: 260 RUN =
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810: 263 RUN =
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813: 264 RUN =
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819: 266 RUN =
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825: 268 RUN =
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828: 269 RUN =
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831: 270 RUN =
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834: 271 RUN =
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837: 272 RUN =
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909: 296 RUN =
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912: 297 RUN =
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915: 298 RUN =
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918: 299 RUN =
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921: 300 RUN =
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924: 301 RUN =
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927: 302 RUN =
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930: 303 RUN =
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933: 304 RUN =
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936: 305 RUN =
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939: 306 RUN =
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942: 307 RUN =
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945: 308 RUN =
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948: 309 RUN =
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951: 310 RUN =
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954: 311 RUN =
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957: 312 RUN =
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960: 313 RUN =
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963: 314 RUN =
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966: 315 RUN =
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969: 316 RUN =
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972: 317 RUN =
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975: 318 RUN =
C
978: 319 RUN =
C
981: 320 RUN =
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984: 321 RUN =
C
987: 322 RUN =
C
990: 3
```


Character Scroller

Do you long to have text scrolling smoothly whenever you like? The dream can become a little closer to reality.

Have you ever played *Strangelove* from Virgin? If you have, you will have seen the way that the instructions are displayed (they scroll up to three-quarters of the way across the screen and then stop) and you might have also wondered how they did it.

Well, look no further. The routines here will do the same for your own programs. They allow you to scroll a message between specified characters, either scrolling upwards or from the left.

The routines work by getting a character from the text and putting the graphic of that character into the end of the characters you chose, and then it moves the graphic one pixel upwards or to the left, depending on the option chosen. This means that whatever the characters you chose for the scroll are put on the screen, the text will be scrolled through them. As the demo program shows, you can use this to create tunnel effects.

The Routines

The first routine, Listing 1, is a left scroll and is called as follows:

SYSA6B2.A,B,C,D

where:

A is the start of text;

B is the start of the character set;

C is the start of the characters;

D is the number of characters to scroll;

Listing 2 is an up scroll with the same parameters as above, but is called by:

SYSA6B0

Listing 3 is a routine to set up a raster interrupt to run the above two routines; we will delve into this more deeply in the 'Tips' section.

Listing 4 is a routine to copy the ROM characters into \$A000, and also allows you to re-design them by copying a character into spare memory, then moving the top four pixels to the right, so creating double-thickness with a slant.

Listing 5 is a Basic demo program. When your test is in the memory, remember to put the character 255 (\$FF) at the end; the scroller checks to see if any of the characters are 255, and if it is, this causes the text to be reset.

Some Tips

The raster interrupt that I have set up is rather crude—shift, and you may wish to improve on it yourself. The addresses of the scroll routines are \$C068 (48250 dec) for the left scroll, and \$C0C5 (49669 dec) for the up scroll.

You may think the routines are rather bulky for their functions, but most of the code is used to extract the specified parameters. If you wish to make them more effective, you could just get rid of all the parameter routines.

If you're a would-be demo producer, then you'll know the basis of the left-scroll could be amended to scroll the text within sprites.

If you're thinking of using this routine for a landscape, then you will have to duplicate the scroll routine and also change the part of the routine that extracts the data and converts it to text, so that it changes the data to your landscape graphic.

Getting it all in

All of the routines are presented here as Basic programs. You should enter all of these using the SYNTAX CHECKER program that can be found on the LISTENUS page. Each program should be typed in and saved one at a time.

Before you RUN the DEMO program you should have LOADED and RUN each of the other programs.

LISTING 1: GOLF LEFT

```

01 10 REM *****
02 -*****
03 10 REM GOLF
04 10 REM GOLF CHARACTER SCROLL
05 LEFT TEXT
06 10 REM GOLF
07 10 REM GOLF
08 10 REM GOLF FIVE TIMES, TEXT
09 00
10 10 REM GOLF , GOLF
11 00
12 10 REM GOLF , START
13 GOLF TEXT
14 10 REM GOLF , 0
15 00
16 10 REM GOLF
17 10 REM GOLF
18 10 REM GOLF
19 10 REM GOLF
20 10 REM GOLF
21 10 REM GOLF
22 10 REM GOLF
23 10 REM GOLF
24 10 REM GOLF
25 10 REM GOLF
26 10 REM GOLF
27 10 REM GOLF
28 10 REM GOLF
29 10 REM GOLF
30 10 REM GOLF
31 10 REM GOLF
32 10 REM GOLF
33 10 REM GOLF
34 10 REM GOLF
35 10 REM GOLF
36 10 REM GOLF
37 10 REM GOLF
38 10 REM GOLF
39 10 REM GOLF
40 10 REM GOLF
41 10 REM GOLF
42 10 REM GOLF
43 10 REM GOLF
44 10 REM GOLF
45 10 REM GOLF
46 10 REM GOLF
47 10 REM GOLF
48 10 REM GOLF
49 10 REM GOLF
50 10 REM GOLF
51 10 REM GOLF
52 10 REM GOLF
53 10 REM GOLF
54 10 REM GOLF
55 10 REM GOLF
56 10 REM GOLF
57 10 REM GOLF
58 10 REM GOLF
59 10 REM GOLF
60 10 REM GOLF
61 10 REM GOLF
62 10 REM GOLF
63 10 REM GOLF
64 10 REM GOLF
65 10 REM GOLF
66 10 REM GOLF
67 10 REM GOLF
68 10 REM GOLF
69 10 REM GOLF
70 10 REM GOLF
71 10 REM GOLF
72 10 REM GOLF
73 10 REM GOLF
74 10 REM GOLF
75 10 REM GOLF
76 10 REM GOLF
77 10 REM GOLF
78 10 REM GOLF
79 10 REM GOLF
80 10 REM GOLF
81 10 REM GOLF
82 10 REM GOLF
83 10 REM GOLF
84 10 REM GOLF
85 10 REM GOLF
86 10 REM GOLF
87 10 REM GOLF
88 10 REM GOLF
89 10 REM GOLF
90 10 REM GOLF
91 10 REM GOLF
92 10 REM GOLF
93 10 REM GOLF
94 10 REM GOLF
95 10 REM GOLF
96 10 REM GOLF
97 10 REM GOLF
98 10 REM GOLF
99 10 REM GOLF
100 10 REM GOLF

```

By John Fletcher

LOADING 5: COPY

```

54 10 REM *****
55 11 REM *****
56 12 REM ***** THE FIRST ROUT
57 13 REM ***** COPIES THE 800 C
58 14 REM ***** INTO ROMROM (1000
59 15 REM *****
60 16 REM ***** THE SECOND ROM
61 17 REM ***** NO-CHANGES THE C
62 18 REM ***** BY SHIFTING THE
63 19 REM ***** FOUR PILES OF 1
64 20 REM ***** CANE RIGHT ONE
65 21 REM ***** DOUBLE WITH ...
66 22 REM *****
67 23 REM ***** L... ONE THOUS
68 24 REM *****
69 25 REM ***** L... ONE THOUS
70 26 REM *****
71 27 REM ***** INVENTED BY JOHN F
72 28 REM ***** L... ONE THOUS
73 29 REM *****
74 30 REM *****
75 31 REM *****
76 32 REM *****
77 33 REM *****
78 34 REM *****
79 35 REM *****
80 36 REM *****
81 37 REM *****
82 38 REM *****
83 39 REM *****
84 40 REM *****
85 41 REM *****
86 42 REM *****
87 43 REM *****
88 44 REM *****
89 45 REM *****
90 46 REM *****
91 47 REM *****
92 48 REM *****
93 49 REM *****
94 50 REM *****
95 51 REM *****
96 52 REM *****
97 53 REM *****
98 54 REM *****
99 55 REM *****
100 56 REM *****
101 57 REM *****
102 58 REM *****
103 59 REM *****
104 60 REM *****
105 61 REM *****
106 62 REM *****
107 63 REM *****
108 64 REM *****
109 65 REM *****
110 66 REM *****
111 67 REM *****
112 68 REM *****
113 69 REM *****
114 70 REM *****
115 71 REM *****
116 72 REM *****
117 73 REM *****
118 74 REM *****
119 75 REM *****
120 76 REM *****
121 77 REM *****
122 78 REM *****
123 79 REM *****
124 80 REM *****
125 81 REM *****
126 82 REM *****
127 83 REM *****
128 84 REM *****
129 85 REM *****
130 86 REM *****
131 87 REM *****
132 88 REM *****
133 89 REM *****
134 90 REM *****
135 91 REM *****
136 92 REM *****
137 93 REM *****
138 94 REM *****
139 95 REM *****
140 96 REM *****
141 97 REM *****
142 98 REM *****
143 99 REM *****
144 100 REM *****

```

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145 101 REM *****
146 102 REM *****
147 103 REM *****
148 104 REM *****
149 105 REM *****
150 106 REM *****
151 107 REM *****
152 108 REM *****
153 109 REM *****
154 110 REM *****
155 111 REM *****
156 112 REM *****
157 113 REM *****
158 114 REM *****
159 115 REM *****
160 116 REM *****
161 117 REM *****
162 118 REM *****
163 119 REM *****
164 120 REM *****
165 121 REM *****
166 122 REM *****
167 123 REM *****
168 124 REM *****
169 125 REM *****
170 126 REM *****
171 127 REM *****
172 128 REM *****
173 129 REM *****
174 130 REM *****
175 131 REM *****
176 132 REM *****
177 133 REM *****
178 134 REM *****
179 135 REM *****
180 136 REM *****
181 137 REM *****
182 138 REM *****
183 139 REM *****
184 140 REM *****
185 141 REM *****
186 142 REM *****
187 143 REM *****
188 144 REM *****
189 145 REM *****
190 146 REM *****
191 147 REM *****
192 148 REM *****
193 149 REM *****
194 150 REM *****
195 151 REM *****
196 152 REM *****
197 153 REM *****
198 154 REM *****
199 155 REM *****
200 156 REM *****
201 157 REM *****
202 158 REM *****
203 159 REM *****
204 160 REM *****
205 161 REM *****
206 162 REM *****
207 163 REM *****
208 164 REM *****
209 165 REM *****
210 166 REM *****
211 167 REM *****
212 168 REM *****
213 169 REM *****
214 170 REM *****
215 171 REM *****
216 172 REM *****
217 173 REM *****
218 174 REM *****
219 175 REM *****
220 176 REM *****
221 177 REM *****
222 178 REM *****
223 179 REM *****
224 180 REM *****
225 181 REM *****
226 182 REM *****
227 183 REM *****
228 184 REM *****
229 185 REM *****
230 186 REM *****
231 187 REM *****
232 188 REM *****
233 189 REM *****
234 190 REM *****
235 191 REM *****
236 192 REM *****
237 193 REM *****
238 194 REM *****
239 195 REM *****
240 196 REM *****
241 197 REM *****
242 198 REM *****
243 199 REM *****
244 200 REM *****

```

LOADING 5: (DATA DATA)

```

245 101 REM *****
246 102 REM *****
247 103 REM *****
248 104 REM *****
249 105 REM *****
250 106 REM *****
251 107 REM *****
252 108 REM *****
253 109 REM *****
254 110 REM *****
255 111 REM *****
256 112 REM *****
257 113 REM *****
258 114 REM *****
259 115 REM *****
260 116 REM *****
261 117 REM *****
262 118 REM *****
263 119 REM *****
264 120 REM *****
265 121 REM *****
266 122 REM *****
267 123 REM *****
268 124 REM *****
269 125 REM *****
270 126 REM *****
271 127 REM *****
272 128 REM *****
273 129 REM *****
274 130 REM *****
275 131 REM *****
276 132 REM *****
277 133 REM *****
278 134 REM *****
279 135 REM *****
280 136 REM *****
281 137 REM *****
282 138 REM *****
283 139 REM *****
284 140 REM *****
285 141 REM *****
286 142 REM *****
287 143 REM *****
288 144 REM *****
289 145 REM *****
290 146 REM *****
291 147 REM *****
292 148 REM *****
293 149 REM *****
294 150 REM *****
295 151 REM *****
296 152 REM *****
297 153 REM *****
298 154 REM *****
299 155 REM *****
300 156 REM *****
301 157 REM *****
302 158 REM *****
303 159 REM *****
304 160 REM *****
305 161 REM *****
306 162 REM *****
307 163 REM *****
308 164 REM *****
309 165 REM *****
310 166 REM *****
311 167 REM *****
312 168 REM *****
313 169 REM *****
314 170 REM *****
315 171 REM *****
316 172 REM *****
317 173 REM *****
318 174 REM *****
319 175 REM *****
320 176 REM *****
321 177 REM *****
322 178 REM *****
323 179 REM *****
324 180 REM *****
325 181 REM *****
326 182 REM *****
327 183 REM *****
328 184 REM *****
329 185 REM *****
330 186 REM *****
331 187 REM *****
332 188 REM *****
333 189 REM *****
334 190 REM *****
335 191 REM *****
336 192 REM *****
337 193 REM *****
338 194 REM *****
339 195 REM *****
340 196 REM *****
341 197 REM *****
342 198 REM *****
343 199 REM *****
344 200 REM *****

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345 101 REM *****
346 102 REM *****
347 103 REM *****
348 104 REM *****
349 105 REM *****
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354 110 REM *****
355 111 REM *****
356 112 REM *****
357 113 REM *****
358 114 REM *****
359 115 REM *****
360 116 REM *****
361 117 REM *****
362 118 REM *****
363 119 REM *****
364 120 REM *****
365 121 REM *****
366 122 REM *****
367 123 REM *****
368 124 REM *****
369 125 REM *****
370 126 REM *****
371 127 REM *****
372 128 REM *****
373 129 REM *****
374 130 REM *****
375 131 REM *****
376 132 REM *****
377 133 REM *****
378 134 REM *****
379 135 REM *****
380 136 REM *****
381 137 REM *****
382 138 REM *****
383 139 REM *****
384 140 REM *****
385 141 REM *****
386 142 REM *****
387 143 REM *****
388 144 REM *****
389 145 REM *****
390 146 REM *****
391 147 REM *****
392 148 REM *****
393 149 REM *****
394 150 REM *****
395 151 REM *****
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402 158 REM *****
403 159 REM *****
404 160 REM *****
405 161 REM *****
406 162 REM *****
407 163 REM *****
408 164 REM *****
409 165 REM *****
410 166 REM *****
411 167 REM *****
412 168 REM *****
413 169 REM *****
414 170 REM *****
415 171 REM *****
416 172 REM *****
417 173 REM *****
418 174 REM *****
419 175 REM *****
420 176 REM *****
421 177 REM *****
422 178 REM *****
423 179 REM *****
424 180 REM *****
425 181 REM *****
426 182 REM *****
427 183 REM *****
428 184 REM *****
429 185 REM *****
430 186 REM *****
431 187 REM *****
432 188 REM *****
433 189 REM *****
434 190 REM *****
435 191 REM *****
436 192 REM *****
437 193 REM *****
438 194 REM *****
439 195 REM *****
440 196 REM *****
441 197 REM *****
442 198 REM *****
443 199 REM *****
444 200 REM *****

```


LIFESAVERS	C64	MACHINE CODE SAVE	1/1
<p>For those of you that do not possess a monitor or assembler, saving areas of memory is somewhat difficult and time consuming. This small programme will enable you to SAVE any area of memory you like, except for RAM hidden under the ROMs.</p> <p>The syntax for using the routine is as follows:</p> <pre> SVSDDDDD,"name",S,I,SA,EA-I </pre> <p>where EA and SA are the end and start address respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P.A.Eves</p>	<pre> 1 X=60000 2 READ2,IF2=255THENEND 3 FORK=2:X=X+1:DO702 4 DATA32,253,174,32,212,223,32,2 5 33,174,32,138,173,32,247,183,185 6 ,20,72,185,21 7 DATA72,32,223,174,32,138,173,3 8 2,247,183,185,20,184,21,184,133 9 252,104,133 10 DATA251,183,251,72,33,225,255 </pre>		

Extended Basic For The Commodore Plus/4

Although printers and disk drives are optional, they are necessary if full use is to be made of the existing Basic.

This program adds an extra 30 commands to the existing Basic. Some commands are intended for disk users only and some are intended for printer users only (primarily MDS500 users but these commands may be compatible with other printers i.e. MDS800). The other commands are intended to aid basic programming, i.e. an old command which when executed will require a "newed" program.

The program sits from \$000 to \$100 with Basic starting at \$200. The graphics screen can still be used, as the program will automatically relocate itself to \$4000 when you turn on the graphics screen for the first time. The program, once relocated to \$4000 by the installation of the hi-res screen, will automatically relocate itself back to \$000 once graphics has been activated.

The program uses \$0600 to \$0800 for the relocating routine and the zero page is used by some of the commands.

Typing It In

Type in listing one and save it to disk or tape, run the program and if any data errors are detected the program will automatically list the line in which the error occurred. Thereby editing can be carried out to correct the line.

The program can then be re-saved

and re-executed. Once the data has been read into memory the computer will prompt you with the device (tape or disk). If you are using fast loader from February's issue or a different device number for the disk drive, you will need to change the device number to the corresponding device in line 93.

When the device has been entered the computer will then save the machine-code program produced to the chosen device under the name "extended Basic". If you are using the fast loader program, delete line 93 in listing one before saving it and type in the following basic line: `POKE 44, 64: POKE 43, POKEDEC /4000, 0: NEW`

Load in the "fast loader" program, adding the lines for relocating it from August's issue. Run the program and relocate fast loader to \$0000 (remember delete line 185 in the fast loader relocate program first), type new and load in listing one and add the following line: `93 IF 93="T" THEN SYS DECK/3000"`

entered in order, and saved before the next one is entered. If you haven't a disk drive you need not type in listing six.) When the demo programs have been entered and saved listing two can then be loaded by using the chain command.

Commands Summary and Format

COMMAND: APPEND
FORMAT: APPEND "FILENAME" [, DEVICE]
Abbreviated to: A[SHIFT]P
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct
PURPOSE: To append a program from tape or disk to the end of the current program in memory.

COMMAND: ISAVE
FORMAT: ISAVE "FILENAME" [, DEVICE], [OF FLAG], START, FINISH
Abbreviated to: IS[SHIFT]S
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS: None
MODES: Direct and program
RECOMMENDED MODE: Enter
PURPOSE: To save a block of memory to tape or disk. The start address defaults to the start of the basic and the end address defaults to the end of the current

Execute The Program

Listings two to six are demo programs and therefore need not be entered unless you want a demonstration of the commands at work. In the extended Basic must be executed before the demo programs are entered. The demo programs must be

basic program. The **BUT** flag is the same as for the basic **SAVE** command.

COMMAND: CGOSUB

FORMAT: CGOSUB Variable Expression

Abbreviated to CGOSUBT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To GOSUB a line number evaluated from the variable expression.

COMMAND: GOTO

FORMAT: GOTO Variable Expression

Abbreviated to GOSUBT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To GOTO a line number evaluated from the variable expression.

COMMAND: CHAIN

FORMAT: CHAIN "FILENAME".L

DEVICE, RELOCATE FLAG

Abbreviated to CHSHFTT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

CHS -> CHSHFTT6

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct

PURPOSE: To load in a program whilst keeping the current variables intact.

COMMAND: DISK

FORMAT: DISK STRING

DEVICE(s)

Abbreviated to DISHFTT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

DIS

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To send a command to the disk drive.

COMMAND: DPOKE

FORMAT: DPOKE ADDRESS, VALUE(s)

Abbreviated to DISHFTT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To POKE a 16 bit number in (LONG) format in location address AND address+1.

COMMAND: DMERGE

FORMAT: DMERGE FILENAME".C, DEVICE(s)

Abbreviated to DSHTFT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct

PURPOSE: To merge a program from disk to the one currently in memory.

COMMAND: DPROC

FORMAT: DPROC NAME

(VARIABLE)

Abbreviated to DSHTFT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Program

PURPOSE: To define a procedure under the name NAME.

COMMAND: DUMP

FORMAT: DUMP FLAG 0 OR 1

Abbreviated to DSHTFT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To dump the Hi-res or Lo-res screen to printer. If flag equals 0 then the Lo-res screen will be dumped else the Hi-res screen will be dumped to printer.

COMMAND: ENTER

FORMAT: ENTER X CO-ORDINATE, Y CO-ORDINATE(STRING)

Abbreviated to DSHTFT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

END

MODES: Program

PURPOSE: To input variables at a specific location on the screen.

COMMAND: EPROC

FORMAT: EPROC

Abbreviated to DSHTFT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: DIRECT AND PROGRAM

RECOMMENDED MODE: Program

PURPOSE: To return from a procedure. If this is not executed in a proc routine then a RETURN WITHOUT GOSUB ERROR will occur.

COMMAND: FAST

FORMAT: FAST

Abbreviated to DSHTFT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To switch out the screen and therefore speed up basic by approximately 30%.

COMMAND: FIND

FORMAT: FINDTEXT

Abbreviated to FSHTFT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct

PURPOSE: To list the lines where the text occurs.

COMMAND: HINMEM

FORMAT: HINMEM ADDRESS

Abbreviated to HSHTFT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To set the bottom of memory to the address specified.

COMMAND: LOMEM

FORMAT: LOMEM ADDRESS

Abbreviated to LSHTFT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

LOM -> LSHTFT6

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct

PURPOSE: To set the bottom of memory to the address specified. This will perform a NEW at the new location when executed.

COMMAND: MERGE

FORMAT: MERGE "FILENAME".L

DEVICE

Abbreviated to MSHTFT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct

PURPOSE: To merge a program from disk on tape to the one currently in memory.

COMMAND: OLD

FORMAT: OLD

Abbreviated to OSHTFT6

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: DIRECT

PURPOSE: To regain back a NEW ed program.

COMMAND: PLIST

FORMAT: PLISTFIRST LINE (—
LAST LINE)

ABBREVIATED TO: PL\$HIFT\$

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To list a program from memory to printer.

COMMAND: PLAT

FORMAT: PLATX CO-ORDINATE, Y
CO-ORDINATE

ABBREVIATED TO: PL\$HIFT\$

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To position the cursor in the
Lo-res screen at the specified
co-ordinates.

COMMAND: POP

FORMAT: POP

ABBREVIATED TO: PL\$HIFT\$

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
POKE → PO\$HIFT\$K

MODES: Program

PURPOSE: To enable you to RETURN
from a GOSUB, CGOSUB or PROC
routine as it takes the GOSUB parameters
off the stack, i.e. it performs a RETURN
without returning to the original location.
If this is not used in a CGOSUB, GOSUB
or PROC routine then a RETURN
WITHOUT GOSUB ERROR will occur.

COMMAND: PROC

FORMAT: PROC NAME
(PARAMETERS)

ABBREVIATED TO: PL\$HIFT\$

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

PRINT → PR\$HIFT\$

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Program

PURPOSE: To GOSUB a defined pro-
cedure under the name NAME.

The parameters will pass into the variable
names in the OPROC command.

COMMAND: QUIT

FORMAT: QUIT

ABBREVIATED TO: Q\$HIFT\$

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct

PURPOSE: To return to Basic.

COMMAND: RECORD

FORMAT: RECORD FILE
RECORD , OFFSET

ABBREVIATED TO: R\$HIFT\$

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
RED → R\$HIFT\$A

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Program

PURPOSE: To position the record
pointer to the record number of the file
number with offset—OFFSET is a relative
file. The equivalent disk command
is:

PRINT "C:"P"+CHR\$(FILE)+96+
CHR\$(RECORD LO-BYTE)+CHR\$(
RECORD HI-BYTE)+CHR\$(OFF-
SET); where F is the file opened for the
command channel.

NOTE: The command channel must be
opened beforehand.

COMMAND: SLOW

FORMAT: SLOW

ABBREVIATED TO: S\$HIFT\$

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To restore the screen back to
normal and hence the speed of basic after
a FAST command has been executed.

COMMAND: VARLIST

FORMAT: VARLIST

ABBREVIATED TO: V\$HIFT\$

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct

PURPOSE: To print all variables (except
arrays and functions) from memory to the
current output device.

COMMAND: WINDOW

FORMAT: WINDOW TOP, LEFT,
RIGHT, BOTTOM

ABBREVIATED TO: W\$HIFT\$

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To set the window size.

COMMAND: WRITE

FORMAT: WRITEX CO-ORDINATE,
Y CO-ORDINATE; PRINTLIST

ABBREVIATED TO: W\$HIFT\$

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To print at the specified co-
ordinates on the screen.

Functions

FUNCTION: ACS

FORMAT: ACS(X)

ABBREVIATED TO: A\$HIFT\$C

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

PURPOSE: To return the ARCSIN of X,
where: $-1 \leq X \leq 1$

FUNCTION: ASN

FORMAT: ASN(X)

ABBREVIATED TO: A\$HIFT\$N

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
ASN

PURPOSE: To return the ARCSIN of X,
where: $-1 \leq X \leq 1$

FUNCTION: BIN

FORMAT: BIN(X)

ABBREVIATED TO: B\$HIFT\$

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

PURPOSE: To return as a string the
binary equivalent of X, where X is an
integer such that $0 \leq X \leq 65535$.

FUNCTION: BIGN

FORMAT: BIGN(X)

ABBREVIATED TO: B\$HIFT\$N

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

PURPOSE: To return as a string the
decimal value of the binary expression
given by X.

FUNCTION: DEEG

FORMAT: DEEG(X)

ABBREVIATED TO: D\$HIFT\$E

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
DEG FN → D\$HIFT\$F

PURPOSE: To return a chosen bit
number stored as Lo-Hi format in the
addresses X and X+1.

FUNCTION: DEG

FORMAT: DEG(X)

PURPOSE: To convert radians to degrees
where X is the number to be converted.

FUNCTION: EVAL

FORMAT: EVAL(X)

ABBREVIATED TO: E\$HIFT\$V

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:
None

[illegible]

Word Processor Roundup

As a word processor is defined as a simple means of entering, editing, printing, and storing text on a computer why are there so many of them? This article covers no less than twelve different word processors, each offering a variety of functions and options to cater for the inevitable variety of uses these essential programmes are used for.

If you have ever written a letter, memo, note or magazine article then you need a word processor and so you will no longer be buried in 'early drafts' and pools of correcting fluid. With a word processor you can type on the keyboard anything you would on a typewriter and then correct it, alter it, save it for later use and print it out.

In this article (which I wrote using PaperClip) I have looked at twelve word processors and assembled their strengths

and weaknesses and included certain features and features that may help you find the word processor that is best suited for your needs. (Table 2).

EASY SCRIPT/Commodore

Easy Script is probably one of the best known C64 word processors as it was

given away free with the 64K disk drive.

Although Easy Script contains facilities to create and edit documents, it uses a system of control commands that means that text on the screen isn't the same as it will appear on the paper. In fact the program includes a special function to show the document as it will actually appear. Since then the word processors have become friendlier which means you can get started without wading through a huge manual.

■ All Writer



■ Easy Word



SKI WRITER/Mastetronic

Mastetronic's imported Ski Writer includes only the briefest of manuals (three pages of a minute layout) and consists of four main functions that are accessed through a main menu.

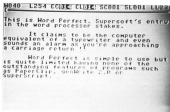
The Edit option allows you to type and edit your document and format it, using Easy Script style commands to set margins, page numbers, headers and text justification. The Preview mode interprets these commands and displays the text as it would appear on paper. Your document can then be saved, loaded or merged from disks with the File option that can also format blank disks before printing on any defined printer and paper type.

MASTER WORD/Argus Press Software

As part of the Load 'N Go series of cheap and cheerful disk programs Master Word has the distinction of being the only word processor that is supplied with no instructions at all!

If this complete lack of documentation hasn't put you off you'll find pages and pages of help-screens to get you going as well as files of sample letters which include nine different business letters, nine letters home, five four line notes, two, 'the summer is' over and one, 'a never really began' letter for the one you hate!

■ **Kit & Price**



■ **Word Perfect**

If you don't expect too much from Master Word you won't be disappointed.

WORD PERFECT/Supersoft

Word Perfect is an easy to use program but has its limitations including a 254 line limit to documents. This is just over four A4 pages and so limits its applications to short notes, letters and memos. Longer articles such as this one just wouldn't be possible.

If you stay within this limitation you'll be able to enter and edit text using simple commands that try to mimic a typewriter. You even hear a bell when

you're hearing a carriage return although you can let the program automatically wordwrap to a new line.

CUT & PASTE/Artisoft (Electronic Arts)

Many word processors claim to be easy to use but this one actually is so much so, that you can load in a sample document, edit it, add in your own words of wisdom and save it without looking at the often introduction manual!

Some word processors include a command bar; Cut & Paste has two! At

■ **How easy?**



the top of the screen you get a menu of files on disk and at the bottom a check-sheet command bar to load and save those files and format blank disks.

Once you're actually editing text, whether it's one of the supplied formatted letters (to Mimi asking for money!), resume or minutes of all your own work, then cut and paste is the name of the game. Any word, sentence or block of text can be defined and cut from the document and then pasted in another part of it.

This means you can move and copy text as well as instant-delete words that you really wanted (as long as you haven't just written else, or even out a general introduction that can then be pasted onto a whole series of different documents).

HOMEWORD/Green valley

Homeword (also sold as Master Writer) is the only icon-controlled word processor in this collection. It has a picture of a filing cabinet for its load, merge and save options as well as a printer, a page of text for move, copy, paste and find and replace edit options, a layout icon to set text justification and a click to catalog and create files.

Selecting any icon leads to another set of icons and so on until you find the option you need. As with Cui and Pando, the manual is almost redundant as it's always clear through icons and screen prompts, what you're doing, how you got there and how to get out of it without losing all your work.

To help you further a display, at the bottom of the text entry screen shows the current page, a bar illustrates the remaining memory and a bit pattern representation of your page is shown.

TEAM-MATE/Tri Micro

Team-Mate is in fact the Cui version of the programmes supplied with Pando and features an integrated package of a word processor, spreadsheet, database and graphics package (that produces bar and pie charts).

The word processing part of the package is undoubtedly limited with each file restricted to only 69 lines. However, more than one file can be linked together to form longer documents that can use the output from graphics and spreadsheet packages in its documents. It doesn't compare with the full word processors but is a useful addition to a package.

TRI WORD/

Tri Word is part of the Triangle (word processor/spreadsheet and file handler package) and is less limited than its Team-Mate competitor with up to 400 lines in a file. However data cannot be mixed between the programmes, and files can't be linked together. However you shouldn't need to as the files should be big enough. One thing that remains a mystery is why FI moves the page down and FI means it up?

MINI OFFICE II/Database

The Mini Office II word processor is probably the best word processor supplied in an integrated package.

From a single menu you can edit and create your text, preview it, search and replace consistent spelling errors and load and save your work. Meanwhile a bar at the top of the screen keeps track of the various modes you are in, the time it has taken you to create the document and an extremely useful word count. In fact everything you'd expect from an ordinary word processor which you get with a spreadsheet, database, graphics package, label printer and communications package!

GEOWRITE 2.0/First Analytical

GeoWrite 2.0 is just part of the Writer's Workshop package that runs with the pull-down menus and pointers of the Mac like GEOS operating system.

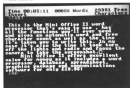
A version of geoWrite was included with the GEOS master disk but this was little more than a text handler and has been replaced by a full word processor featuring headers and footers, left, right and centre justification, plain, bold, italic, outline, subscript and superscript text as well as a choice of fonts in a variety of point sizes and the incredibly powerful text grabber.

The text grabber can convert any Cui word processor document into

★ Tri Micro



★ Mini Office II



■ *Commodore*■ *Superscript*■ *Superscript*

goffrite format which can then be edited by goffWrite and improved by adding different fonts and goffPrint graphics.

PAPERCLIP (Lotussoft Batteries Included)

I used Paperclip to write this article because I found it the easiest machine to use. I needed a word processor that didn't have any complicated control codes, that you could accept, type directly into the screen and could easily correct mistakes as you go. Also which had a spell checker to remove any spelling mistakes before being saved to disk, for direct entry into a typesetting machine.

I didn't want to be restricted to a small number of lines but I needed to know how many words I had used. (The Spellchecker is only available in the special Paperclip with Spell Checker pack which is definitely worth the extra fee.)

The spell checker is the secret of Paperclip's success as it compares these words with its 2500-word dictionary and prompts you to alter any it can't find or understand. Therefore it can spot typing errors, spelling mistakes and words not together through missed spaces, while giving you a report of the total number of words used and their average length.

This time I didn't need any of its other features such as transferring text between different documents, word capabilities, editing data from databases and spreadsheets or the ability to create form letters. But I did use the special commands to construct the comparison table. (Table 2).

Paperclip with the added spell checker is more expensive than the others but you do get more for your money. Great value and a must for journalists with deadlines!

SUPERSCRIPT/Precision

I may prefer Paperclip but there are others such as *True Commodore's* *Illustrator Editor* who prefer Superscript to create his words of wisdom.

Superscript is undoubtedly an incredibly powerful word processor that's equal to Paperclip in the feature it offers including a spell-checker and mail-merge facility.

If there's any difference then it's how the commands are accessed. In Paperclip these are through conversational two key commands, whereas Superscript employs a series of nested dashboard menus. For example, selecting Document from the

main menu leads to a sub-menu that includes options to load, save, directory and spell. Select spell and you're led to another menu and options to check spelling, view or print the user dictionary and display a word count.

Comparing Superscript and Paperclip is like the comparison between a Ferrari and a Porsche. They are both equally impressive but different to drive.

The following table compares the tested word processors with eight factors that are important to a buyer. The final two factors are an opinion of the programmes themselves and their manuals, and take into account, friendliness and general ease of use.

	Easy Script	Stl Writer	Master Word	Word Perfect	Can & Paste	Home-Word
Headings	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Footers	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Line Spacing	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Search/Replace	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Help Function	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Spell Checker	No	No	No	No	No	No
Word Count	No	No	No	No	No	No
Price		(4.99)		(19.94)		
Program	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good
Manual	Poor	Poor	None	Fair	Good	Good

	True Mate	Tri Word	Mini Office	Gen-Write 2	Paper Clip	Super Script
Headings	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Footers	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Line Spacing	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Search/Replace	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Help Function	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Spell Checker	No	No	No	No	No	No
Word Count	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Price			(19.95)	(22.95)	(14.95)	(19.95)
Program	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Great	Great
Manual	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good

which are switched in. In normal use, the RAM under the ROMs is unavailable to Basic but it can be used for graphics.

The 84 treats the block of RAM as four banks of 16k:

Bank 0—8000—83FFF (0 to 16383)
Bank 1—8400—87FFF (16384 to 32767)
Bank 2—8800—8BFFF (32768 to 49151)
Bank 3—8C00—8FFFF (49152 to 65535)

Bank 0 is the default bank. The bank in use is specified in bits 0 and 1 of location \$D000.

The VIC can only address one bank at a time and it expects to find an area of screen memory and a character set within the bank. This approach offers almost unlimited flexibility but also makes the use of graphics in the default bank restricted.

Since the CPU and the VIC chip operate independently, the CPU doesn't care which bank is used for graphics. We can therefore reconfigure the machine from Basic very easily.

Let us consider how to reconfigure the memory map.

Changing the BANK

This is achieved easily by changing the register at \$D000.

```
10 POKE 5678, PEEK(5678) OR 3
20 POKE 5678, (PEEK(5678) AND
32) OR (3-16)
```

Line 10 prepares the ground and line 20 switches to BANK number 03.

The VIC chip ignores the absolute address of the bank and uses only the relative addresses within the bank, i.e. each bank ranges from 8000 to 83FFF.

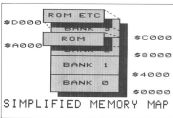
Moving the Character Set

The register at \$3272 tells the VIC chip where to get its character data. In fact, it can store three hold this information.

This information is changed by:

```
POKE 31272, (PEEK(31272)
AND 240) OR X
```

X is equal to the start address of the character data divided by 64. With



only three bits used, only eight character sets are possible (i.e. $x = 0,1,4,8,9,12,14$).

Since the machine powers up with a character set, there must be default information somewhere. In fact, the default character set is held in ROM. This data is mapped to banks 0 and 2 and is found at the following addresses:

8100—81FFF (Lower case set A—Z)
8180—81FFF (Upper case set A—Z)

Clearly, it is possible to have a number of different sets of characters in a bank and simply switch between them as needed.

Moving the Screen

The screen comprises of 1600 bytes of contiguous memory which usually resides between locations 8024 and 2824. This position is specified by bytes 4 to 7 in location \$3272. These bytes actually specify the position of the screen in any bank of memory, and can be changed by:

```
POKE 31272, (PEEK(31272) AND 15)
OR Y
```

Y is equal to the start address of the screen divided by 64. This time we have four bits in the register allowing 16 possible screen positions with Y

ranging from 0 to 240 in increments of 16. Unfortunately, you cannot use all RAM areas for the screen. If you use the areas mapped by the character ROM, you will get garbage on the screen.

In addition to changing the VIC register, you must also tell the operating system where the screen is. This is done with:

```
POKE 548, SCREEN/256
```

where SCREEN is the start address of the screen area.

The screen colour map is cannot be moved and, in fact, presents no difficulties.

Listing 1 allows you to reconfigure your 64. The first part asks you to specify where the screen and character set are to go. These values are checked to ensure that they are in the same bank and are not at the same address. It doesn't check any further so beware. Line 60 to 80 calculate the register values. Line 90 checks to see if you need to copy down the character set and lines 100 to 150 do this job if required. Lines 160 to 180 reconfigure the machine.

Listing 1: Reconfig/64

```
10 10 PRINT:PRINT "Y: 1600-1800 ROM POSITION-16384"
11 20 INPUT "CHARACTER SET ADDR:" C
12 30 INPUT "SCREEN SET ADDR:" S
```

Table 2

Pixel one
clear
clear
set
set

Pixel two
clear
set
clear
set

Colour Register
53281
53282
53283
colour matrix

this mode, any given cell may contain only two colours: the background or paper colour and the foreground or ink colour. Any set pixel will have the ink colour and any unset pixel will have the paper colour.

In character mode, the paper colour is held in VIC register 53281 and the ink colour is held in the colour matrix.

This mode allows the greatest detail, albeit at the most limited colour range.

2. Multi-colour Mode

In this mode, pairs of pixels are used to define dots of colour. Since there are four possible arrangements for two pixels, four colours are allowed in any given character cell (Table 3).

This mode is a lot slower but allows greater colour flexibility.

Extended Background

This mode uses high resolution but offers four different paper colours in addition to the usual ink colours. The paper colour is determined by the POKER value of the character used and limits you to 64 different characters (Table 3).

Redefined characters

C64, we've done the spade work, let's now look at the use of user defined characters.

You will have realized that the shape of characters is held in a table of data. Exactly how is of course. Consider Figure 2. This shows a character design. The design comprises of eight lines of data. Imagine that each set pixel is a 1 and each clear pixel is 0. That being so, the top line becomes 00111100. The decimal equivalent of this binary number is 46. Similarly, each line can be converted to a data value. The character table comprises of a sequence of data values for each character. The first eight data values in

storage down to 1625. Since we've moved the screen we can use the normal screen area for basic.

If you can use the memory behind the Kernel ROM (8000 to 9FFF) and the remaining memory between the ROMs (8C00 to 9C0F) for sprites.

Machine code users don't have such a tough time since they aren't constrained by what they have to put their programs. It is, nevertheless, useful to reconfigure the machine.

Graphics Modes

Before we launch forth into graphics handling, we must consider the graphics modes available to us. The screen occupies 1600 bytes and is divided into 64000 addressable points or pixels. There are two graphics modes allowing manipulation of the screen.

1. Character Mode

In this default mode, the screen uses 8000 characters, each occupying an 8x8 pixel cell.

2. Bit mapped Mode

In this mode, the screen uses a 320 by 200 array of pixels. Using this mode it is possible to create pictures and other images.

The fundamental difference between these modes is that character mode is supported by the operating system whereas bit map mode has no software to drive it. Both modes use 8x8 cells to control the colours used.

In addition to the graphics modes, there are three colour modes.

1. High resolution Mode

This is the default graphics mode. In

```

10 20 OF SCREEN = CHAR+TRINER
11 10000, 10000 AND SCREEN AT
12 10000, 10000
13 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
14 10000, 10000
15 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
16 10000, 10000
17 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
18 10000, 10000
19 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
20 10000, 10000
21 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
22 10000, 10000
23 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
24 10000, 10000
25 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
26 10000, 10000
27 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
28 10000, 10000
29 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
30 10000, 10000
31 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
32 10000, 10000
33 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
34 10000, 10000
35 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
36 10000, 10000
37 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
38 10000, 10000
39 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
40 10000, 10000
41 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
42 10000, 10000
43 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
44 10000, 10000
45 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
46 10000, 10000
47 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
48 10000, 10000
49 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
50 10000, 10000
51 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
52 10000, 10000
53 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
54 10000, 10000
55 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
56 10000, 10000
57 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
58 10000, 10000
59 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
60 10000, 10000
61 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
62 10000, 10000
63 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
64 10000, 10000
65 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
66 10000, 10000
67 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
68 10000, 10000
69 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
70 10000, 10000
71 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
72 10000, 10000
73 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
74 10000, 10000
75 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
76 10000, 10000
77 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
78 10000, 10000
79 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
80 10000, 10000
81 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
82 10000, 10000
83 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
84 10000, 10000
85 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
86 10000, 10000
87 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
88 10000, 10000
89 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
90 10000, 10000
91 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
92 10000, 10000
93 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
94 10000, 10000
95 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
96 10000, 10000
97 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
98 10000, 10000
99 10 IF INT(SCREEN/10000)INTS
100 10000, 10000

```

is my view, the crucial part of any program.

Run Listing 1 putting the screen at 5016 and the character table at 51200 and then enter the line:

POKE 44,4:POKE 824,0:NEW

You will have a machine offering 1600 bytes for basic and 144 sprites. That's a lot more than you get on switch on! This extra capacity is achieved by:

- 1) Using BANK 3 and moving the screen and character set to a handy block of RAM between the ROMs.
- 2) Moving the start of Basic program

Listing 1

```

10 DATA 60, 34, 34, 60, 34, 34, 60, 3
20 CLR=4:FOR I=0TO7:READ N
30 POKE 51200+I*CH+L,N
40 NEXT

```

POKE CODE
0-63
64-127
128-191
192-255

COLOUR REGISTER
53281
53282
53283
53284

colours, i.e. it crosses the point.

PEN = 1 draws the point in ink 1.

PEN = 2 draws the point in ink 2.

PEN = 3 draws the point in ink 3.

In high resolution mode, X must be in the range 0 to 319. In multicolour mode, X must be in the range 0 to 199. In either mode, Y must be in the range 0 to 199.

In order to keep the routine as short as possible, I have omitted any range checking of the co-ordinates. If you use values outside the allowed range, a crash may occur.

4. Turn on bit map.

Without clearing it: SYS 49161, MOOD: MOOD = 0, high resolution, MOOD = 1, multicolour.

So that you don't lose any memory for Basic, the bit map is placed behind the Kernel ROM and interface chip.

Listing 3 is a simple demonstration.

LISTING 3

```

10 10 DRAW=0:PCOR=0
20 GO 870:SA=1,16,11,10:G
30 GO 31-5:V1=0,16-30,16-30,PA=
  1:000000000
40 GO 10-110:V1=10,10400,V0=0:0:0
  400,000000000
50 GO 31-37:V1=1,32-30,10-30,PA=
  0:000000000
60 GO 168:V1=0:0:0:0
70 GO 870:PA=0,0,0,1:00011170:0
  0:0:0
80 GO 0:0:0:1:1:0001000000
90 GO 0:0:0
100 GO 0:0:0:V1=V1:0:0
110 GO 0:0:0:V1=0:0:0:0:0
120 GO 0:0:0:0:0:0,0,0,0,PA
130 GO 0:0:0:0:0:0,0,0,0
140 GO 0:0:0:0:0:0,0,0,0

```

Sprites

Sprites are probably the thing which makes games writer's lives simplest. To those of you who don't know, a sprite is a movable block of 204 pixels arranged in a block of 21 rows of 24. The design is stored in a similar way to characters in that each row can be represented by 3 bytes with the whole design occupying 63 bytes. These designs are stored as a sequence of blocks in any given bank. The address of any given sprite block is given by:

$$\text{ADDRESS} = (\text{BANK} * 16384) + (\text{BLOCK} * 63)$$

Specifying a sprite design

The next step is to tell the VIC which pattern block is to be used. A maximum of eight sprites are possible and each has a pointer. These pointers are located above the screen memory and can be found by:

$$\text{POINTER ADDRESS} = \text{SCREEN ADDRESS} + 1024 + \text{SPRITE NO}$$

where SPRITE NO is from 0 to 7

A power up, the screen sits at 1024 so the pointer for sprite 3 is at 1024+1024+3 or 2047. To tell the VIC which pattern to use, you simply POKE the block number into the pointer, eg to set sprite 1 to pattern 43:

POKE 2041, 43

Turning on a Sprite

Whether or not a sprite is visible is determined by VIC register 51269. Each bit of this register controls a sprite. To activate sprite 5P use:

POKE 51269, PEEK(51269) OR 32 * 5P

To turn off sprite 5P use:

POKE 51269, PEEK(51269) AND 255-2 * 5P

Expanded Sprites

Sprites can be expanded in both directions to give four possible sizes. These are controlled by two registers. To expand sprite 5P in the X direction use:

POKE 51333, PEEK(51333) OR 2 * 5P

To reduce it again use:

POKE 51371, PEEK(51371) AND 255-2 * 5P

To expand sprite 5P in the Y direction use:

POKE 51371, PEEK(51371) OR 2 * 5P

To reduce it again use:

POKE 51371, PEEK(51371) AND 255-2 * 5P

Colours

Each sprite has a colour register. This is given by:

$$\text{REGISTER} = 51287 + \text{SPRITE NO}$$

This is used to specify the colour of high resolution sprites.

In multicolour sprites the colours are selected by the usual bit pairs, see Table 3.

The right bits in register 51276 control the colour mode.

To set a sprite 5P to multicolour mode use:

POKE 51256, PEEK(51256) OR 32 * 5P

To set sprite 5P to high resolution mode use:

POKE 51276, PEEK(51276) AND 255-2 * 5P

Positioning a Sprite

The positioning of any given sprite on the screen is defined by its X,Y co-ordinates. The X co-ordinate can range from 0 to 512 and Y co-ordinate from 0 to 256. Each sprite has a dedicated pair of registers. The first holds part of the X position and the other holds the Y co-ordinates. They can be found from:

$$\text{X Register} = 51248 + 5P * 2$$

and the Y register is found from:

$$\text{Y Register} = 51249 + 5P * 2$$

The X position is defined in two parts:

Most significant byte (msb) = INT(X/256+256)

Least significant byte (lsb) = X/256-256

Register 51264 holds the sub details, one bit per sprite

So to position a sprite you use:

POKE XREG,LSB
POKE YREG,Y

If msb=1 then POKE 51264, PEEK(51264) OR 2 * 5P.

If msb=0 then POKE 51264, PEEK(51264) AND 255-2 * 5P.

Swapper 64

Use part of your C64's memory as a RAM disk for storing Basic programs.

Swapper 64 is a utility which allows a Basic program resident in memory to be stored in RAM for recall later, rather like a RAM-disk. Commands are available for storing and recalling a program. Swapping the program in Basic memory for that in storage, and storing part of a program (line number to line number).

The program can be used either in direct mode or in program mode, the latter being especially useful for utilising two programs held concurrently in memory — one in basic memory and one in storage. These can be rapidly interchanged when desired via the swap command.

Using the program

Upon initialising the program, the top of Basic memory is reserved to prevent a program overwriting the storage area. This leaves the user with 96K of Basic RAM which should be enough for most programs. Swapper 64 has five commands which are activated by the syntax:

`SYS 49952,command number`
(1-5)(condition 1, condition 2)

The commands are as follows:

1 — **Initialise**

SYS 49952,1

This lowers the top of Basic memory to \$5400 to prevent overwriting the storage area. This should always be the first command executed when Swapper 64 is to be used.

2 — **Store**

SYS 49952,2

This command stores the resident Basic program into memory; this can be recalled using command three or swapped with another program using command four.

3 — **Recall**

SYS 49952,3 — recall program

SYS 49952,3,1 — recall program and auto-run

This function recalls a program in storage, overwriting any program currently in basic memory. If a one is added to the SYS statement, the recalled program will auto-RUN. Make sure that there is a program in storage before you call this command.

Once recalled the storage area is NOT cleared. This means that a program can be recalled more than once if accidentally MISPLD.

4 — **Swap**

SYS 49952,4 — swap Basic program with stored program

SYS 49952,4,1 swap Basic program with stored program and auto-run

Using this command swaps the program in basic memory with a program stored in RAM. As in command three, if a one is added to the SYS instruction, the recalled program will auto-run. Again, ensure that there is a program in stored memory before calling this instruction.

5 — **Store part of a program**

SYS 49952, beginning line, and line.

This stores only the part of the program specified by the beginning line and end line numbers stated in the SYS statement. This command's main use is for when two programs are to be set up in memory to utilise the swap command. The programmer can skip the initial lines of the first program stored (these are the lines that LOGOS in the next part so that they are not re-run every time this program is re-called from memory.

For example the first program LOGOS would have initial lines something like those in Figure 1. The lines have the following function:

128 Disk Utility

Create auto boot disks and much more with this powerful utility.

How many times have you wanted to load a program from the directory and been frustrated to see the SYNTAX ERROR message appear when you press RETURN? The reason for this is that the letters PRG still existed on the command line when you pressed the RETURN key. It is very annoying and is the main reason that I decided to write the C128 Disk Utility.

If you wish to LOAD a program directly from the directory listing you must either remove the three characters (usually PRG) representing the filetype, from the line or you could place a colon before them before pressing return. In effect your command line would look like this:

LOAD "program name" : PRG

This is a valid command. This program will modify any file you wish, to enable you to simply type LOAD before the file name in the directory listing. It does this by modifying the disk directory and placing a colon outside the quotes but before the filetype flag so that each directory entry will look like the above.

C128 Disk Utility has many other functions as well but the per colon after filename feature is probably the most useful. It is well worth the trouble of obtaining a copy of C128 Disk Utility simply to have it available.

Other Options

C128 Disk Utility also offers the user the following functions:

RENAME FILES
INITIALIZE THE DISK DRIVE
DISPLAY DIRECTORY OF DISK
MAKE A BOOT DISK
PRINT DIRECTORY IN DETAIL
DELETE FILES ON DISK
FORMAT FORMAT A DISK
CLEAN UP A DISK
LOCK A FILE AGAINST SCRATCH

UNLOCK THE FILE AGAIN
PERFORM A QUICK SCAN AND
DELETE
RECOVER A SCRATCHED FILE
QUIT THE PROGRAM
CHANGE SCREEN COLOURS

As you can see, C128 Disk Utility is a very valuable addition to your program library.

Each function of the program is described below.

RUNNING THE PROGRAM

C128 Disk Utility is written completely in Basic VTO, so it is simply LOADED, Saved and RUN as any other Basic program. There will be a short delay while the program initializes variables and strings.

RENAMING FILES

This is selected from the main menu as are the rest of the functions available.

To select from the menu, move the pointer at the right of the menu block up and down using the cursor up/down keys, until it points to the function that you want.

After you make your selection press RETURN to indicate to the computer that you want to accept the function the arrow is pointing to.

Selecting RENAME FILES will gain entry to a sub-menu. This menu works in exactly the same way as the main menu. You may select from PLACE COLON AFTER FILENAME, RENAME FILES, or GO TO MAIN MENU. Couldn't be simpler right? Should you select the PLACE COLON AFTER FILENAME option you will be asked if you want to perform the operation on all the files on the disk or by selection from the directory. Select the former and the machine will carry out its operation on all the files providing there is sufficient room after the filename for

the necessary change to the directory.

Any errors will be reported and the program always defaults back to the main menu after an error occurs.

If you elect to choose files to be altered there will be a short delay while the program memorizes the directory and you will then be offered the files on the disk one after another and asked if you wish to alter them. You will be able to select one of three possible replies to the prompt, there are "Y" for yes, "N" for no, or "C" for cancel everything and go back to the menu. This holds true for virtually all modes in C128 Disk Utility.

INITIALIZE DRIVE

This will clear the error channel on the drive and perform a format.

DISPLAY DIRECTORY

Selecting this mode will print the directory on the screen. You may slow the display down by pressing the COMMAND-PAUSE key, or pause the display by pressing the NO scroll key. Follow the prompts on the screen to return to the main menu.

MAKE A BOOT DISK

As the name suggests, this allows you to make a disk which is BOOTable on the C128 computer. A BOOTable disk is one which will load a nominated program, either by pressing the reset button, entering the command BOOT (RETURN), or switching the computer on with the disk in the drive. Your C128 manual will explain this further. To create a BOOT disk with C128 Disk Utility you should follow the procedure below.

Select the disk you wish to BOOT. It may have been used before or not. If not it will have to be formatted first. This is therefore the first question you will be asked, FORMAT DISK? (Y/N). Select

By R.R. Sharkey

the appropriate answer. See the part of this article pertaining to formatting disks for information about this.

You now should have formatted in the drive either with or without any programs on it. C128 Disk Utility will now perform a check of track one to ensure that there is no chance of writing over any data on the disk. The program will report if it is safe to proceed, at the same time asking for your assurance that you want to continue. If you reply NO there will be no harm done to the disk and you will be returned to the main menu; however, if you wish to continue you will be asked for the name of the program to be BOOTed. Upon answering this question you are asked if the program is a Basic program if you reply NO then the boot will be a non-relocatable boot, otherwise the boot will be for a Basic program.

The BOOT sector will now be written to the disk and you may SAVE the program you wish to boot if it is not already there.

When you wish to LOAD and RUN the program simply BOOT the disk (see your Commodore manual for more details) and it will come up RUNNING.

PRINT DIRECTORY

This function prints out a detailed directory onto the printer or the screen. To nominate the screen, switch the printer off and the program will default to the screen.

Only one question needs to be answered in this mode and that is whether or not to show files in the directory which have been scratched. This can be handy if you are looking for a deleted file on a disk which you may be able to recover using C128 Disk Utility.

The printout of the directory will show the following information:

```
DISK NAME
DISK ID
DISK FORMAT (usually 2A)
FILETYPE OF PROGRAM
TRACK WHERE IT LIVES
SECTOR ON THAT TRACK
FILENAME OF PROGRAM
NUMBER OF BLOCKS USED
START LOCATION IN C128
BLOCKS FREE ON DISK
```

DELETE FILES

This mode works exactly the same as **RENAME** except it deletes the file rather than renaming it. You are still given the option of which programs to scratch from the disk. If you make a mistake don't panic C128 Disk Utility can recover the programs, so read on.

FORMAT A DISK

Any disk to be used on a Commodore C128 must first be formatted. Most of you will have learned this already, but if not please refer to the manual which came with your computer for details.

This section of the program allows you to format a disk without the need to know the necessary syntax. All you have to know is whether you want the disk in 1571 double sided format or 1541 single sided format, and what name you would like to give the disk.

C128 Disk Utility takes care of things from now on. If you wish you can even forget about the disk name and ID as the program will give the disk one for you. Any errors occurring during the preparation of the new disk will be reported, and eventually you will be passed back to the main menu.

If you elect not to give a name and ID for the disk and the disk has been used before, the program will do a fast directory check out on the disk, which only takes a few seconds. Please note that you cannot recover any programs from the disk with C128 Disk Utility once a format has been carried out, so be careful.

COLLECT

Collect is the same as the **COLLECT** command in Basic V70. Disks in use should be **COLLECTed** periodically to ensure that they have a valid RAM (Block Allocation Map) and that they are using up disk space efficiently. A **COLLECT** should always be done after you recover any scratched file using this program.

LOCK/UNLOCK A FILE

It is not commonly known that it is

possible to put a security lock flag on a file to prevent that file from inadvertently being scratched. This function does just that. When you select this part of the program, you will be passed to the **FILETYPE EDITOR** part of C128 Disk Utility. Simply follow the prompts on the screen and you won't go wrong.

If you elect to place a lock on a program, it will appear in the directory as a **l** symbol beside the filetype.

By selecting unlock (simply press U when you are offered the program you wish to unlock) you can remove the lock.

QUICK DELETE/RECOVER FILES

Once a program or file has been scratched from the disk it is still possible to recover it providing the area on the disk which the program occupies has not been over written by a subsequent write to the disk. If it is at all possible to recover the file this feature of C128 Disk Utility will do it. Select B when the program you wish to recover appears on the screen.

You will now be asked which type of file to recover, and your options are:

- 0=DELETED (not normally used)
- 1=SEQUENTIAL (usually first)
- 2=PROG(RAM) (usually this one)
- 3=USER (special user design)
- 4=RELOCATED (usually a database)

Select the number corresponding to the filetype you require and the program will be recovered as that type of file. It is always wise to carry out a **COLLECT** of the disk after this is done.

Quick Delete is a much faster way to delete a selected file than the previous Delete function. This is because it doesn't have to read the whole directory before it commences, it also does not clean up the RAM after it is finished.

Should you press the return key at the prompt in the Prtotype Editor then no change will occur on the disk and you will be offered the next file in the directory.

QUIT

Quit does just that. It restores the default Commodore colours and returns control to BASIC.

CHANGE COLOURS

This has been added to the program just in case you don't like my colour selection. Enter a number between one and sixteen and you will be asked if it is correct. Answer YES or NO and press RETURN. If you selected yes the colour will be transferred to the screen and you will then be asked to select a new border and then a new character colour.

If you answer NO when asked if your selection is correct you will be asked again to enter a new colour.

I hope you find the CDSR Disk Utility useful in maintaining your disk files.

PROGRAM: CDSR DISK UTIL

```

1 REM *****
2 REM *****
3 REM *****
4 REM *****
5 REM *****
6 REM *****
7 REM *****
8 REM *****
9 REM *****
10 REM *****
11 REM *****
12 REM *****
13 REM *****
14 REM *****
15 REM *****
16 REM *****
17 REM *****
18 REM *****
19 REM *****
20 REM *****
21 REM *****
22 REM *****
23 REM *****
24 REM *****
25 REM *****
26 REM *****
27 REM *****
28 REM *****
29 REM *****
30 REM *****
31 REM *****
32 REM *****
33 REM *****
34 REM *****
35 REM *****
36 REM *****
37 REM *****
38 REM *****
39 REM *****
40 REM *****
41 REM *****
42 REM *****
43 REM *****
44 REM *****
45 REM *****
46 REM *****
47 REM *****
48 REM *****
49 REM *****
50 REM *****
51 REM *****
52 REM *****
53 REM *****
54 REM *****
55 REM *****
56 REM *****
57 REM *****
58 REM *****
59 REM *****
60 REM *****
61 REM *****
62 REM *****
63 REM *****
64 REM *****
65 REM *****
66 REM *****
67 REM *****
68 REM *****
69 REM *****
70 REM *****
71 REM *****
72 REM *****
73 REM *****
74 REM *****
75 REM *****
76 REM *****
77 REM *****
78 REM *****
79 REM *****
80 REM *****
81 REM *****
82 REM *****
83 REM *****
84 REM *****
85 REM *****
86 REM *****
87 REM *****
88 REM *****
89 REM *****
90 REM *****
91 REM *****
92 REM *****
93 REM *****
94 REM *****
95 REM *****
96 REM *****
97 REM *****
98 REM *****
99 REM *****
100 REM *****

```

MOVING THE PROMPTED QUESTIONS.

```

40 REM *****
41 REM *****
42 REM *****
43 REM *****
44 REM *****
45 REM *****
46 REM *****
47 REM *****
48 REM *****
49 REM *****
50 REM *****
51 REM *****
52 REM *****
53 REM *****
54 REM *****
55 REM *****
56 REM *****
57 REM *****
58 REM *****
59 REM *****
60 REM *****
61 REM *****
62 REM *****
63 REM *****
64 REM *****
65 REM *****
66 REM *****
67 REM *****
68 REM *****
69 REM *****
70 REM *****
71 REM *****
72 REM *****
73 REM *****
74 REM *****
75 REM *****
76 REM *****
77 REM *****
78 REM *****
79 REM *****
80 REM *****
81 REM *****
82 REM *****
83 REM *****
84 REM *****
85 REM *****
86 REM *****
87 REM *****
88 REM *****
89 REM *****
90 REM *****
91 REM *****
92 REM *****
93 REM *****
94 REM *****
95 REM *****
96 REM *****
97 REM *****
98 REM *****
99 REM *****
100 REM *****

```

```

101 REM *****
102 REM *****
103 REM *****
104 REM *****
105 REM *****
106 REM *****
107 REM *****
108 REM *****
109 REM *****
110 REM *****
111 REM *****
112 REM *****
113 REM *****
114 REM *****
115 REM *****
116 REM *****
117 REM *****
118 REM *****
119 REM *****
120 REM *****
121 REM *****
122 REM *****
123 REM *****
124 REM *****
125 REM *****
126 REM *****
127 REM *****
128 REM *****
129 REM *****
130 REM *****
131 REM *****
132 REM *****
133 REM *****
134 REM *****
135 REM *****
136 REM *****
137 REM *****
138 REM *****
139 REM *****
140 REM *****
141 REM *****
142 REM *****
143 REM *****
144 REM *****
145 REM *****
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195 REM *****
196 REM *****
197 REM *****
198 REM *****
199 REM *****
200 REM *****

```

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

LIFESLVERS	C64	BASIC PROTECTOR	I/I
These short Basic and machine code routines will enable a Basic program to be protected against prying eyes trying to LIST it.		80 *-BDFDA 90 : lo byte of new pointer A0 LDA #ENDPNT B0 : hi byte of new pointer C0 LDY #ENDPNT D0 : put into lo byte of LIST vector E0 STA #0305 F0 : put into hi byte of LIST vector	
The work is by changing the LIST vector to point to a place in memory where a message is stored. The routine is situated at \$3210 (\$C7D0) and is called by SYS \$3210.		100 STY #0307 110 RTS 120 : lo byte of start of message 130 NDPNT LDA #EXTXT 140 : hi byte of start of message 150 LDY #EXTXT 160 : print the message 170 FOR S=1X 180 : back to Basic 190 JMP #EE74 200 TEXT .BYT #03,#40,#40,#40, .BYT #40,#41,#40,#00,#10,#40,#40, .BYT #00,#00 210 .BYT #00,#00,#00 220 .BYT	
To use the program to its full effectiveness, the routine should be incorporated in to a short autorun loader program.	P.A.Sves	230 .BYT	
DATA 100,200,100,200,141,5,3,1			
40,7,3,70,100,200,100,200,30,30,			
171,75,110			
DATA 100,107,73,70,00,71,00,70			
,30,00,70,04,00,00,40,40,40,00			
3 FROM-\$3210TO\$3247:\$3200:POKE\$,			
EXTXT			
%SYNCHIO			
: screen start address			

New Characters on the MPS 801/3

Feed up with your MPS 801/3 character set? Now you can design your own characters.

When I bought my MPS 801 printer, I was very disappointed with the print quality (no true descenders and no chance of having Near Letter Quality (NLQ)).

To overcome the most annoying problem of the two, no true descenders, I could think of two ways:

One, to print each line of text with two passes of the print head, the first to print the top part of the letters, the second to print the descenders.

Two, to re-define the character set so it's a little more squashed but has true descenders.

I chose the latter, partly because it would be quicker to print the text, and partly because I could design lots of different character sets more easily and they would take up less memory.

Presented here is that program, with a few extra frills. It is not very difficult to use, is as fast as it can be, because the printer is operating in bit image mode, and also uses up very little memory.

The character sets take up 80000 (768) bytes and can be stored anywhere in memory (except from 00000-00800-00A00, obviously!), including under the ROMs.

Getting it in

The program is presented here as a Basic listing called **PRINTER DRIVER**. Type this in using our **SYNTEX CHECKER** program that can be found with the **ANTINUS** article. Make sure that you SAVE the program to tape or disk before you RUN it.

If the program finds any errors when

you RUN it it will indicate the line where the error has occurred. When you've got everything going O.K., type:

SVS 51603

to initialise it, or

SVS 51608

to switch it off, which I doubt will be necessary. If you use **RUN STOP/RESTORE**, you'll have to re-initialise it. Nothing should appear to have happened after initialisation. You can now use the printer as normal, but everything will be printed through the driver.

There are a few more things that you may need to know:

OPEN X,Y2 — will print in UPPER CASE/lower case, as normal.

OPEN X,Y — will print in UPPER CASE only (all other letters will be printed in lower case.)

CHARSETCHARSET — selects the character set, where set is the most significant byte of the start address of the set (i.e. if the start address of the character set is 0FC00 054502, the most significant byte is 054502/256=202).

CHARS001 — will print in inverse characters, until you de-select it with **CHARS040**.

CHARS002 — will print in bit image mode until you de-select it with **CHARS031**.

CHARS040 — will print in enhanced characters until you de-select it with **CHARS015**.

All of the above **CHARS** codes must be printed after a **PRINT**(No,X) instruction, where X is the logical file number (see printer manual), and Y is the device number (normally 0).

Printing Rubbish

If you have typed in the Driver and initialised it, don't be surprised when you get a whole load of garbage printed out. This is because you have to do more work; you have to type in a character set. There are five sets that I have designed included here, choose which you think will be the most useful, and type it in, or better still, type them all in. Again use the **SYNTEX CHECKER** to check your typing. The default character set that the driver software will print starts at 64502. If you wish to print from another set use:

PRINT(No,X,CHARS027)CHARS0start address(256)

The character sets can be relocated to any position in memory. I have positioned them under the **KERNAL ROM** provided that the start address divided by 256 gives a whole number.

On your own

If you plan to design your own character sets, you'll find the following information useful:

When designing the characters, each number in the list of data stands for one

now which is printed. The format in which the information is stored is shown in Figure 1.

The important thing about the above is that it is different from when you define normal UIDs (for games etc.). For the primer, the rows are VERTICAL, instead of horizontal.

The MIPS R30 can only print 7 decimal digits, so in each byte there is one bit not used. I've used this bit to tell the driver whether to print that row in bold if bit 7 is SET, then that row will be printed, if it's NOT, then it won't be. This makes it possible to define character sets of different widths, or even a proportional set. The maximum width of a character is 8 rows, the normal MIPS R30 character width is just 6 rows.

Now let me try to clarify what I've just said: Look at Figure 1, from which you can see that because bit 7 is SET, row 0 will be printed. In fact, if you look carefully at it, you can see that nothing will be printed, but the print head will move one row to the right, so that all the letters aren't joined together. Now look at row 3, bit 7 is NOT set, so that line will not be sent to the printer.

The loss of data for the letter "M" has been observed would be:

1500 1550 1600 1650 1700 1750 1800

1100

I have thought of one way of producing a form of NLO (III) on this printer:

First, print out your list, remembering exactly how far up and across the paper was.

Now, put the paper back into the same position as last time, and print the text again. If you do this just slightly wrong, you'll get double images of every letter, extremely annoying, but, do it right, and you have a kind of NLQ on the IBM, too.

Unemployment Rate

This program should work with most Commodore printers that will print in Image Mode, e.g. the MPS-804 but we haven't been able to test it with them all. The program is not designed to work together with commercial software. If you want to try it go ahead, but, we can't guarantee what the results will be.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
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Bit	Value	Hex:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0	1		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	This
1	2		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	example
2	4		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	shows
3	8		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	"M"
4	16		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	from
5	32		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	the
6	64		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	December
7	128		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	act.
			128	256	512	1024	2048	4096	8192	16384	

[illegible][illegible]

71	1895	DATA	588.190.104.0.128.1028.588.190.104.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	58	1878	DATA	128.143.139.104.0.128.4048.5891	67	1861	DATA	588.190.104.0.128.1028
72	1896	DATA	128.179.179.149.0.128.1028.128.179.179.149.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	59	1879	DATA	588.190.104.0.128.1028.5892	68	1862	DATA	128.179.179.149.0.128.1028
73	1897	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	60	1880	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5893	69	1863	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
74	1898	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	61	1881	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5894	70	1864	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
75	1899	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	62	1882	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5895	71	1865	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
76	1900	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	63	1883	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5896	72	1866	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
77	1901	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	64	1884	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5897	73	1867	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
78	1902	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	65	1885	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5898	74	1868	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
79	1903	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	66	1886	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5899	75	1869	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
80	1904	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	67	1887	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5900	76	1870	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
81	1905	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	68	1888	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5901	77	1871	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
82	1906	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	69	1889	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5902	78	1872	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
83	1907	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	70	1890	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5903	79	1873	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
84	1908	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	71	1891	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5904	80	1874	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
85	1909	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	72	1892	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5905	81	1875	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
86	1910	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	73	1893	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5906	82	1876	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
87	1911	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	74	1894	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5907	83	1877	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
88	1912	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	75	1895	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5908	84	1878	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
89	1913	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	76	1896	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5909	85	1879	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
90	1914	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	77	1897	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5910	86	1880	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
91	1915	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	78	1898	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5911	87	1881	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
92	1916	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	79	1899	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5912	88	1882	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
93	1917	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	80	1900	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5913	89	1883	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
94	1918	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	81	1901	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5914	90	1884	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
95	1919	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	82	1902	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5915	91	1885	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
96	1920	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	83	1903	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5916	92	1886	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
97	1921	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	84	1904	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5917	93	1887	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
98	1922	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	85	1905	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5918	94	1888	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
99	1923	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	86	1906	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5919	95	1889	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028
100	1924	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.1028.0.18	87	1907	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028.5920	96	1890	DATA	128.104.148.148.0.128.1028


```

76 1073 DATA 128,131,142,150,17
  0,180,188,142,138,184,138,17
  0,180
77 1074 DATA 128,136,184,184,14
  0,181,182,150,150,182,182,17
  0,181
78 1075 DATA 128,130,174,200,20
  0,248,182,138,138,138,200,20
  0,201
79 1076 DATA 180,188,144,138,20
  0,138,200,200,144,144,138,20
  0,200
80 1080 DATA 138,208,200,204,20
  1,200,200,248,138,138,198,19
  0,204
81 1081 DATA 208,208,138,138,12
  0,208
82 1084 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1

```

PROGRAM, COMPILED SET

```

82 1088 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,204
83 1100 PRINT "OK" FOR EXT -
  "COMPILED SET" DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
84 1104 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
85 1108 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
86 1112 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
87 1116 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
88 1120 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
89 1124 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
90 1128 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
91 1132 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
92 1136 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
93 1140 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
94 1144 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
95 1148 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
96 1152 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
97 1156 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
98 1160 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
99 1164 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1
100 1168 DATA 128,140,170,170,20
  0,204,170,170,200,204,170,17
  0,-1

```

```

84 1083 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
85 1084 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
86 1085 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
87 1086 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
88 1087 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
89 1088 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
90 1089 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
91 1090 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
92 1091 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
93 1092 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
94 1093 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
95 1094 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
96 1095 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
97 1096 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
98 1097 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
99 1098 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180
100 1099 DATA 128,130,154,188,0,
  0,0,0,181,180,180,138,180

```

00	0	1	2	3	4	5
01	1	2	3	4	5	6
02	2	3	4	5	6	7
03	3	4	5	6	7	8
04	4	5	6	7	8	9
05	5	6	7	8	9	A
06	6	7	8	9	A	B
07	7	8	9	A	B	C

08	8	9	A	B	C	D
09	9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E	F
11	B	C	D	E	F	G
12	C	D	E	F	G	H
13	D	E	F	G	H	I
14	E	F	G	H	I	J
15	F	G	H	I	J	K

The above shows the order in which the information defining the characters is stored. This order has been chosen because it makes the easiest (therefore quickest) conversion for the driving software.

NOTE: The characters from 96 to 127 (ascii) are re-defined. The driving software prints the normal ASCII 800 characters. The characters 96-127 are those printed with CHR\$(96) to CHR\$(127).

C64 PLUS DISK

C64

NO LOAD DIRECTORY

1/1

When you have produced a program it is wise to prevent other people from reading your disks to see what is on them. The routine presented here will allow you to stop the disk directory from being loaded into the computers memory.

The routine forces the disk drive to keep on reading the directory, without actually loading it.

P.A.Eves

```
10 PRINT "INSERT DISK - ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
20 POKE150,0:WAIT$0,1
30 OPEN1,8,15,"10",OPEN$,"S",8
40 IF(OPEN$=1)GOTOCHR$(0)
50 PRINT"101 5 0 11:5"
60 FOR1=0TO1:PRINT1,"11-5CHR$(1)CHR$(2),GET1,25,24-25-26,0(1)-ADDRESS).NEXT
70 IF(0)=150:GOTO5:GOTO40
80 PRINT1,"5-7:5 01:PRINT$,"CHR$(1)CHR$(2)
90 PRINT1,"101 5 0 11:5:INPUT1,1,15:PRINT1$CLOSE1:CLOSE$
```

YC WRITER

Sell your typewriter and get into serious wordprocessing with 'YC Writer', an 80 column wordprocessor.

People who know nothing of the joys and tribulations of programming a computer and who are not interested in arcade games often ask, rather cynically, "What good are computers anyhow?"

Of course, they do not question the use of the kind of computer the gas board, for example, employs. The usefulness of this becomes clear every quarter when they get their gas bill. But what good is a home computer?

Well, I believe there is one good, solid reason why nearly everyone should invest in a home computer: wordprocessing. Everybody who has to do any writing at all, be it for work or for pleasure can benefit tremendously from using a wordprocessor. Even if all you want to do is write some letters, you will not know how deep and colorful it can be until you have done it on a wordprocessor.

A wordprocessor is more than just a cleaned-up typewriter or even an

electronic typewriter. It should really be called a 'text processor', because a good wordprocessing program goes far beyond letting you enter mere "words". It allows you to build up a piece of text and then restructure it in any way you like. And all this without wasting a single sheet of paper.

No more second, third and fourth drafts! You start by writing from the top of your head and correct the text as you go along. A wordprocessor allows you to develop a letter, an article or even a novel from its inception to its final form all in one go without wasting time on rewriting manuscript pages which have come to look like battlefields. The savings in time and material are tremendous!

Getting Started

There is no better way to find out about wordprocessing than doing it. This is

what I have written 'YC Writer' for, to give you a very real taste of it.

The first thing you will notice when the program has started is that the letters are much smaller than the ordinary C-64 letters. This is because 'YC Writer' uses a sort of microprint which is printed on the high-resolution screen and gives you 80 characters per screen row.

This is of course the number of characters you get on any of the Commodore printers. So the main advantage of 'YC Writer' is that you'll get on paper exactly what you see on screen.

This kind of microprint may take a while to get used to, depending on the kind of TV set you've got. If you are unhappy with the way things are and find it an excessive strain on your eyes, do a bit of experimenting with different colours and also with different brightness and contrast settings on your TV.

To experiment with different

background and foreground colours hold down the CTRL+key and press "M". Now you will be prompted to enter the border, paper and ink colours you prefer. Type the number of the colour you want (e.g. 6 for blue — see your Commodore manual) and the colour will be changed immediately. Finally, if you are satisfied with your settings, press "Y" to return to the text, if not, press "N" and the process will be repeated.

Entering Commands

Most commands in the program are given with the CTRL+key held down and a single letter being entered, e.g. CTRL+L for "LOAD textfile", CTRL+S for "SAVE textfile" and so on.

Help

If you press function key 1 you will be presented with the first of the two help pages, which the program incorporates. The RETURN key gets you the second help page and lets you toggle between the two pages. Function key 1 returns you to the text.

Remember, all of the letters given with functions are to be entered with CTRL held down!

Information On Screen

The first three lines at the top are reserved for information. First you get the number of the line and the number of the column the cursor is on at any moment. Enter a few words and you'll see what I mean.

Next to it you get the number of words you have written so far. This wordcount is updated as you write. Later on when you start editing text it seems gets out of date. So, to get the exact wordcount press CTRL+U. This will update the number of words contained in the whole of the textfile.

Next to the number of words in the top line you see a "W", a "J" and a space in between four stars. These letters tell you which text entry mode is switched on. "W" stands for "word wrap" and "J" stands for "right hand justification". More about this and the space next to it in a minute.

The line below gives you the name of the document you are editing. When you enter the program this has the default

name "no name". You can change this to a 16-letter name of your own choice by pressing CTRL+N. Now the cursor will move into the right position, ready for you to enter the document name.

There is a practical reason for this: This name will also be the filename used later on when you want to SAVE your document onto disk or tape.

The Tabulator

The third line at the top of the screen also has a practical reason beyond mere cosmetics. It shows you the tab position on each line.

To start with there is a tab point every 5 characters. Press function key 5 and the cursor will jump forward to the next tab position. Press function key 6 and the cursor will jump backwards to the former tab position.

You can install your own tab-position anywhere on the line by pressing CTRL+U. A "T" appears on the tab line at the top of the screen where the new tab is. Press CTRL+T again, and the "T" vanishes.

If you want a completely different set-up of tab-positions than the one given press CTRL+P. Now all the tab-points are erased and, with CTRL+T you can make up your own tab-spacings. Press CTRL+P again and the default tab-positions are restored.

Entry Modes

There are really two states to wordprocessing: you want to enter text and you want to edit it in the most convenient manner possible.

For this "W" Writer has three entry modes: word wrap, right hand justification and insert.

Word wrap means that you can write your text as if you had one long continuous line. That is, you can ignore the end of a line and the computer does the rest. If you start a word at the end of the line it will automatically be moved onto the new line while you are writing.

For this to work there is an extra keystroke at the beginning of each line: If you enter a letter at the beginning of a new line the computer will know that this is part of a word started on the previous line and will move the whole word onto the new line. If you enter a

space, the cursor won't move on, because the computer knows that the characters on the end of the line above form a complete word and are not to be moved (or "word wrapped") onto the new line. All this works of course only if you have the word wrap mode switched on. When the program starts, you will find it is on, but you can switch it on or off by pressing CTRL+W.

Right Justification

The next important entry feature is right hand justification. This always works in combination with word wrap and means that the line is spaced out in such a way that it is flush with the right hand side. Like word wrap it works automatically as you write.

Again, you can turn right hand justification on or off by pressing CTRL+J. But note: You can have word wrap without justification to get the "typewriter look", but you can't have justification without word wrap.

Insert Mode

The third entry mode is most useful when you want to add the text you have written and add additional words or whole sentences.

For this move the cursor onto the paragraph into which you want to insert something. Then press CTRL+I.

Now the paragraph is reformatting by the computer, that is, it is "un-justified" so that there is at least one space at the end of each line. This is necessary for insert to work properly. Don't worry about this restructuring of the paragraph! After you have done your insert and switched insert off again (as you should every time) the whole paragraph will automatically be word wrapped and justified again!

Once in the insert mode you can enter text, but it will not overwrite other text. Instead the text to the right will be pushed along by the cursor. If there isn't enough space at the end of the paragraph it will automatically insert an empty line. So you can insert as much as you like.

Do remember to switch insert off after you have finished! Otherwise it will go on whenever you put the cursor.

If you want an empty line anywhere, you can insert one by pressing CTRL+L.

This will move the rest of the textfile down by one line.

Erasing

Continually, you can erase the line the cursor is on by pressing CTRL+H. This moves the rest of the textfile into the line you want to be erased.

If you want simply to erase one or two characters use the delete key as normal.

If you want to erase a whole block of text quickly and efficiently there is a powerful block erase facility. For this you first have to tell the computer the first line of the block you want to be erased and then the last line.

This is called marking out a block, and I mention it especially because the same procedure will also be used for marking out a block which you want to be moved or copied. It works like this:

Block-set

Move the cursor onto the first line of the block you want to mark out. Press CTRL+G. You will notice that in the information header at the top of the screen a remark has appeared, for example: "Bk1-start: 4". This is to remind you that you have marked out the beginning of a block starting at line 4.

Next move the cursor to the last line of the block you want to mark out and press again CTRL+G. Now the message "Bk1-end: 10" will appear at the top of the screen.

You have now set a block starting at line 4 and ending at line 10, inclusive. This is now the "current block". Thus a block always goes from the beginning of one line to the end of another.

If for any reason you are not happy with the parameters you have given press CTRL+G again and the info at the top of the screen will be erased so that you can start again.

To erase the block you have marked out, simply press CTRL+K.

If you want to get rid of the whole textfile and start afresh press CTRL+R. Since this is a pretty final command there is a safety-watch built into it. You will be asked if you are sure about erasing everything. If you are not, press "N" and no harm will be done. If you are certain, press "Y" and not only will the whole

of the textfile be erased but the program will reset as if you just have started it off.

Moving and Copying

If you want to move the current block to somewhere else in the textfile, move the cursor to the line above the one you want the block moved to and press CTRL+D.

Similarly, if you want to copy the block, bring the cursor to the line you want and press CTRL+H.

You will notice that after block move and block copy the messages at the top of the screen will vanish. Not so after block-copy! This is so that you can copy the block you have chosen as many times as you wish. But this only works of course, as long as you don't do any more editing. If you do, the position of the block may have changed so that you will get something different copied out!

Formatting Text

At any given time you can reformat a paragraph to have it right hand justified or not. CTRL+C on—justifies the paragraph the cursor is on, while CTRL+D justifies it.

For all this, and the insert mode, to work properly the computer has to know where a paragraph starts and ends. So there is an important rule: A paragraph has to be started with an indent of at least two spaces!

Other wordprocessors use formatting characters to mark out the beginning or the end of a paragraph. With TC Writer I wanted to have no-distracting formatting characters on screen. For this to work, you have to obey the above rule. A small price to pay, don't you agree?

Margins

Impressive as 80-columns on screen and on paper are, with most Commodore printers it looks rather cramped because it fills nearly the whole width of an A4 sheet. This doesn't look very good if you are writing a letter you want to create a good impression.

For this reason I was determined to include a margin setting facility in TC Writer. It only works on fresh textfile before you have entered any text. You have to stick with the margins you have chosen throughout the textfile and can't change

them afterwards.

Let's say you want a left hand margin of 10 characters. Put the cursor into the right position (2 tabs—positions with F3) and press CTRL+L.

The margin is demonstrated graphically by the space on the left being filled and by the cursor position becoming column 0.

If you now want to set a margin of 10 characters to the right, again place the cursor at the appropriate position and press CTRL+R. A similar thing will happen.

For technical reasons there is a rule (more rules!) to all this: The left margin has to be set on an even numbered column, while the right margin has to be set on an odd numbered column!

Saving and Loading

Once you have written your document the first thing you want to do is SAVE it on disk or tape.

It is a good idea to do this at regular intervals. Powercuts, however brief, are not an unknown thing and it takes only a few cycles of no electricity and looms of your work may be down the drain!

Saving a document is very straight forward. After you have given it the name you want as I have already described: Press CTRL+S.

In order to make the program work for tape as well as disk, as you don't always have to answer the annoying question: "Tape or Disk?", you can switch the program into the tape or disk mode by PORing location 800 from Basic and then saving that version.

As a matter of fact, you only have to do this POR if you are using tape. Simply POR 800L if, for any reason, you want to revert to disk. POR 800H.

The disk version of the program includes a replace facility. You can use this if you have already saved a certain document and want merely to replace it with a changed version.

Since there is a lot of discussion going on in the C-64 community about the safety of the replace facility and I seem to belong to the 2 percent of disk-drive owners where it isn't safe to use, I have circumvented this would area by doing the replace in TC Writer with a combination of scratch and SAVE. Better safe than sorry!

66	100 DASH 174,1,100,0,133,000,1 175,100,0,141,100,0,133,000 50,000,0000	67	100 DASH 173,0,079,179,172,0,0 0,179,0,079,173,170,0,001,001 133,1000	68	100 DASH 170,1000,0,173,100,0 1,100,001,173,100,0,133,000,0 00,0,100,0101
69	100 DASH 199,0,000,0,177,000,0 00,000,0,171,171,000,0,0,0 00,00,0000	70	100 DASH 100,0,170,170,0,100,0 0,0,133,000,173,100,0,0,133,000 170,100,0,0000	71	100 DASH 100,0,170,170,0,100,0 0,0,133,000,173,100,0,0,133,000 170,100,0,0000
72	100 DASH 101,170,0,10,170,000 1,100,10,000,0,100,100,100,100, 00,101,000,0000	73	100 DASH 100,0,177,000,0,170,0,0 0,133,100,0,170,0,0,177,000,1 1,10,170,1000	74	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000
75	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	76	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	77	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000
78	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	79	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	80	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000
81	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	82	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	83	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000
84	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	85	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	86	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000
87	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	88	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	89	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000
90	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	91	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	92	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000
93	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	94	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	95	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000
96	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	97	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	98	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000
99	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000	100	100 DASH 100,0,170,0,100,0,170,0,0 0,170,100,0,100,170,0,0,170,0 00,0000		

[illegible]

2,500,90,307,121,30,274,173,107 2,131,2	1,173,239,3,133,80,1000,87,000 2,030,0000	2,307,30,307,30,307,30,307,30 5,000
03 1000 0000 100,0000,141,107,0,1 70,3,000,100,0,1,173,000,0,0,000 000,000,0000	73 0000 0070 00,173,000,3,133,00 173,000,3,133,00,000,000,00, 007,007,0000	00 1000 0070 00,070,00,00,00,0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,0000
04 0000 0000 100,0,141,3,000,070 0,000,100,100,00,70,143,00, 000,0,0000	75 0000 0010 1,001,000,000,000,00 7,000,0,1,133,100,00,173,00,1, 000,007,0000	70 1000 0000 007,007,007,007,007, 0,007,007,007,100,000,00,000,100 000,1000
05 0000 0000 141,007,0,007,00,00, 000,107,00,007,00,100,000,0,1 000,00,1000	76 0000 0010 133,73,173,000,30,00 0,000,0,73,141,00,00,173,00,0, 1,000,1000	40 1000 0070 0000,00,000,0,1000,70, 07,00,07,00,00,00,00,00,00,70, 0,0000
06 010 0000 100,170,0,0,00,00,10 0,170,000,000,000,70,143,00, 000,0,000,0000	77 0000 0010 73,100,00,000,100,0, 070,170,0,000,101,100,00,100, 100,133,0000	10 1000 0000 007,00,00,00,00,00,00 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
07 0000 0000 0,00,173,000,0,0, 000,000,3,100,70,173,000,0,0, 0,007,0000	78 0000 0010 001,00,00,00,000,100, 0,00,0,000,101,100,00,100, 100,133,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
08 0000 0000 0,0,73,170,0,70,0,1 007,000,1,000,007,00,000,00,00 1000	79 0000 0010 001,00,00,00,000,100, 0,00,000,007,000,3,0,73,170, 0,0,173,000,0,170,00,0,1,0,0, 00,3,1000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
09 0000 0000 001,00,0,107,00,10 0,00,000,00,000,000,000,0,00, 000,000,00,0000	80 0000 0010 001,00,0,00,00,000,100, 0,00,000,007,000,3,0,73,170, 0,0,173,000,0,170,00,0,1,0,0, 00,3,1000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
10 0000 0000 000,00,141,1000,0,10 0,3,000,170,0,100,170,100,00, 00,00,1000	81 010 0000 101,00,0,0,70,17,00, 00,173,00,0,007,000,133,73, 070,00,1010	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
11 0000 0000 0,70,70,00,00,70, 00,00,00,0,107,007,00,00,00,0, 3,0000	82 0000 0010 21,170,00,0,1000,100, 0,133,73,141,00,0,100,0,100, 100,000,1000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
12 0000 0000 0,107,00,170,170, 0,70,70,00,000,00,007,00,00,00, 0,133,0	83 0000 0000 17,000,00,170,70,00, 0,000,001,000,70,000,000,000, 100,101,000,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
13 0000 0000 1000,70,70,00,00,70, 00,00,00,0,107,007,00,00,00,0, 3,0000	84 0000 0010 0,100,00,100,70,000, 000,000,000,100,107,133,100, 00,000,0000	73 0000 0010 133,00,100,100,133, 00,100,007,133,00,100,0,100,0, 00,007,00,0000
14 0000 0000 0,100,00,101,107,0, 100,000,141,100,0,100,00,141, 100,0,1000	85 0000 0000 133,100,100,170, 0,100,100,100,170,133,00,01,00, 0,00,00,000,0000	50 0000 0010 007,007,007,007,007, 0,007,007,100,0,133,007,00, 0,000,1000
15 0000 0000 000,000,000,070,070,0, 100,0,141,121,00,000,173,107, 0,100,1700	86 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
16 010 0000 100,141,107,0,141,3 000,100,0,173,100,0,0,000,00, 070,000,0700	87 010 0000 0,100,00,00,00,00,00, 0,000,000,000,000,000,00,00, 0,000,00,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
17 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	88 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
18 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	89 010 0000 0,100,00,00,00,00,00, 0,000,000,000,000,000,00,00, 0,000,00,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
19 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	90 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
20 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	91 010 0000 0,100,00,00,00,00,00, 0,000,000,000,000,000,00,00, 0,000,00,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
21 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	92 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
22 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	93 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
23 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	94 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
24 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	95 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
25 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	96 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
26 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	97 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
27 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	98 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
28 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	99 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000
29 0000 0000 0,141,3,000,070,0,0, 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,00, 0,000,000,0000	00 0000 0010 100,007,07,00,133,1, 000,170,0,100,100,100,0,1,000, 070,00,100,0000	00 1000 0000 00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00, 00,1000

PROGRAM: YS WRITER 0

```

40 20 0L=00      LAY=00      00=0000
50 FOR I=0 TO 5L-100-0 FOR J=0
  TO 10-0000 0,00000+0,0000
00+0000-0,0-0000 0
60 0000 00 00 000 0000000000
700000 00 100000+100+0+000+00
80 00 0000 1,0000
90 0000 1000,100,100,00,00,00
10 100,100,1,100,00,00,00,100,1,
100,13,10000
11 0000 00 000,000,100,00,00,10
0,10,00,107,0,00,000,10,000,
000,0,0000
12 00 0000 100,00,00,00,171,100
0,100,100,00,107,00,00,00,00,
100,10,1000
13 00 0000 000,000,00,000,73,70
000,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00
70,0000
14 00 0000 00,07,70,000,000,70,0
00,00,073,007,0,001,0,000,0,
70,100,0000
15 0000 0000 00,00,00,0,133,00

```



```

85 7500 DATA 811,1000,1000,1000,50,
  50,50,171,30,000,000,000,000,
  000,000,000,000
86 7500 DATA 5,75,77,79,000,000,0
  00,000,171,75,75,30,000,3,000,7
  1000,10000
89 7500 DATA 000,000,0,30,11,02,
  175,70,31,135,000,00,175,00,
  31,003,1000
90 7500 DATA 7,100,000,070,0,1000
  000,000,0,171,07,30,100,000
  000,171,0000
91 7500 DATA 000,171,000,000,1
  75,00,31,100,000,000,171,00,
  31,100,000,0000
91 0000 DATA 000,175,01,30,170,0
  00,000,175,00,31,100,000,000
  175,01,31,0000

```

```

11 5000 DATA 700,001,1000,00,100,
  100,100,3,100,070,000,10,000
  100,00,30,1000
87 0000 DATA 000,10,00,000,000,
  100,100,00,10,00,000,000,
  100,3,070,0000
92 5000 DATA 75,30,000,000,30,10
  0,000,100,001,175,00,10,171,
  00,30,000,0000
78 0000 DATA 000,0,000,00,001,09
  0,171,70,70,000,1,000,3,30,1
  70,00,10000
93 0000 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
  0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

```

PROGRAM: VC WRITER B

```

74 10 01-00 10-00 00-0000 0
58 00 FOR L=0 TO 80:GOTO FOR L=0
  0 TO 10:READ A:GOTO A+1:GOTO
  0000+100:GOTO 0
59 00 READ A:IF A<0:GOTO 00000000
  00000 15 11007:10-11001:00
  00
76 00 NEXT L:END
77 5000 DATA 70,137,31,00,00,00,0
  0,00,30,00,70,30,00,00,00,
  11007
80 50 0000 30,00,00,00,00,70,70
  70,00,30,10,10,0,10,30,00,0
  10
82 70 0000 00,00,30,00,70,00,30
  00,00,00,00,00,30,00,00,07,
  1000
88 00 0000 70,00,00,00,00,10,10,0
  100,0,30,000,000,100,10,100,0
  0,1000
89 00 0000 100,30,100,000,30,10
  0,000,00,00,00,100,000,100,
  100,000,0,1000
92 1000 DATA 30,000,000,30,010,0
  00,70,100,70,30,000,000,00,0
  10,10,00,00,000
93 1000 DATA 100,10,30,000,000,0
  0,000,000,100,7,100,010,100,
  00,00,00,0,010
94 1000 DATA 30,00,171,30,000,00
  0,000,000,100,10,10,000,0
  00,30,000,0000

```

```

78 1000 DATA 000,100,0,100,001,1
  00,0,000,0,0,00,00,171,30,0
  00,000,000,0000
79 7500 DATA 000,00,00,171,30,00
  0,100,00,171,30,00,000,30,10
  0,100,30,1000
79 1000 DATA 000,000,070,30,000,
  100,01,171,30,000,100,00,171
  0,100,000,000
82 170 0000 00,000,0,70,10,000
  171,00,000,100,1,100,00,30,
  170,00,1000
85 0000 DATA 30,000,000,000,00,1
  000,10,000,00,100,00,000,10,
  000,3,100,0000
87 1000 DATA 000,0,100,00,70,00,
  00,100,0,100,00,00,100,00,70
  00,1001
87 0000 DATA 00,000,100,000,010,
  100,01,171,30,000,000,00,171
  10,000,100,0000
87 010 0000 00,100,100,0,100,0
  100,000,00,100,01,30,000,000
  70,100,1000
90 0000 DATA 01,7,171,000,07,70,7
  0,70,00,00,0,100,7,100,00,70
  1001
93 0000 DATA 70,00,00,0,100,7,17
  100,07,07,70,70,00,00,0,100
  1000
97 0000 DATA 7,00,0,100,7,00,70,
  70,00,00,000,00,00,00,00,
  1000
97 0000 DATA 00,00,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,100,7,0
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,100,7,0
  1000
97 0000 DATA 100,30,00,00,00,00,0
  0,100,7,00,0,170,7,70,170,00,
  1007
91 0700 DATA 70,00,00,70,00,00,0
  00,0,100,07,100,0,100,00,100
  0,1000
93 0000 DATA 100,00,100,000,100,
  00,30,00,000,000,0,100,00,10
  0,00,100,1007
94 0000 DATA 0,100,00,000,100,07
  170,07,000,0,100,00,000,00,
  000,010,1000
98 0000 DATA 000,100,70,100,00,0
  00,0,100,00,00,01,00,000,100
  00,000,0000
98 1100 DATA 0,100,07,100,0,100,
  00,000,000,000,00,00,00,000,
  000,00,1000

```

```

76 0000 DATA 070,0,100,00,100,0,
  000,00,000,000,00,00,00,00,
  100,70,1000
10 0000 DATA 100,00,100,0,100,00
  000,100,07,100,07,100,0,100
  00,00,000
72 0000 DATA 00,000,010,000,100,
  70,170,00,000,0,700,00,30,01
  0,00,30,1000
13 0000 DATA 00,00,100,000,100,0
  1000,00,7,00,00,100,10,100,00
  00,00,1000
100 0000 DATA 70,100,07,100,00,10
  3,07,100,0,000,000,00,100,00,
  100,00,1000
30 0700 DATA 100,000,700,0,000,00
  000,0,00,100,0,100,70,100,0
  100,1000
33 0000 DATA 00,000,00,000,000,0
  70,10,000,000,000,07,00,00,0
  0,000,00,0000
38 0000 DATA 000,000,000,000,000,
  100,100,100,100,70,000,00,0
  0,70,100,00,0000

```

```

86 7500 DATA 100,0,100,000,000,00
  0,000,00,000,100,101,00,100,
  00,100,0,1000
86 7500 DATA 000,000,30,00,00,000
  000,100,000,00,30,30,30,3
  0,30,0000
88 7500 DATA 30,30,30,00,00,00,3
  0,30,00,30,00,00,100,00,00,0,00
  0
88 7500 DATA 10,00,30,00,00,00,3
  0,30,00,30,00,00,00,30,30,3
  0,30
89 7500 DATA 00,0,00,00,0,00,00,
  00,00,00,00,30,0,00,00,000
89 7500 DATA 10,0,0,0,10,1,10,10,0
  0,00,00,30,00,00,0,00,10,000
89 7500 DATA 010,10,00,1,00,00,
  07,00,00,0,000,0,00,00,00,070
89 7500 DATA 0,10,00,10,00,10,0
  10,1,0,10,00,0,00,0,00,00,000
87 7500 DATA 00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0
  0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0,0,0
  000
88 7500 DATA 00,00,00,00,10,00,0
  0,00,00,0,0,00,00,00,10,00,0
  0,0
88 7500 DATA 00,00,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
  0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
  0,0,0,0,0,0,0

```

PROGRAM: VC WRITER B

```

15 10 01-00 10-00 00-0000 0
76 00 FOR L=0 TO 80:GOTO FOR L=0
  0 TO 10:READ A:GOTO A+1:GOTO
  0000+100:GOTO 0
77 00 READ A:IF A<0:GOTO 00000000
  00000 15 11007:10-11001:00
  00
76 00 NEXT L:END
77 5000 DATA 70,137,31,00,00,00,0
  0,00,30,00,70,30,00,00,00,
  11007
78 50 0000 30,00,00,00,00,70,70
  70,00,30,10,10,0,10,30,00,0
  10
82 70 0000 00,00,30,00,70,00,30
  00,00,00,00,00,30,00,00,07,
  1000
88 00 0000 70,00,00,00,00,10,10,0
  100,0,30,000,000,100,10,100,0
  0,1000
89 00 0000 100,30,100,000,30,10
  0,000,00,00,00,100,000,100,
  100,000,0,1000
92 1000 DATA 30,000,000,30,010,0
  00,70,100,70,30,000,000,00,0
  10,10,00,00,000
93 1000 DATA 100,10,30,000,000,0
  0,000,000,100,7,100,010,100,
  00,00,00,0,010
94 1000 DATA 30,00,171,30,000,00
  0,000,000,100,10,10,000,0
  00,30,000,0000

```


Technical Information

All you ever wanted to know about your Commodore but were afraid to ask.

Most programmers spend a lot of their time sitting through piles of technical books looking for the address of a certain routine or trying to find the POKE to perform a certain function.

Now you can throw away your books, as on the following pages you will find a wealth of information about all of the popular Commodore computers.

Advanced programmers will find the memory maps

invaluable while both beginners and old hands alike will find the Hex converter, the hints and tips and much more, to their liking.

Most of the information provided here is useful by itself. Some information, such as the addresses of routines within the ROMs, will be of more use when used together with a ROM disassembler.

Commodore 64 Memory Map	
Hex Address	Description of Routine
000000	Power on reset
000001	Reset vector
000002	Reset vector (low)
000003	Reset vector (high)
000004	Reset vector (low)
000005	Reset vector (high)
000006	Reset vector (low)
000007	Reset vector (high)
000008	Reset vector (low)
000009	Reset vector (high)
00000A	Reset vector (low)
00000B	Reset vector (high)
00000C	Reset vector (low)
00000D	Reset vector (high)
00000E	Reset vector (low)
00000F	Reset vector (high)
000010	Reset vector (low)
000011	Reset vector (high)
000012	Reset vector (low)
000013	Reset vector (high)
000014	Reset vector (low)
000015	Reset vector (high)
000016	Reset vector (low)
000017	Reset vector (high)
000018	Reset vector (low)
000019	Reset vector (high)
00001A	Reset vector (low)
00001B	Reset vector (high)
00001C	Reset vector (low)
00001D	Reset vector (high)
00001E	Reset vector (low)
00001F	Reset vector (high)
000020	Reset vector (low)
000021	Reset vector (high)
000022	Reset vector (low)
000023	Reset vector (high)
000024	Reset vector (low)
000025	Reset vector (high)
000026	Reset vector (low)
000027	Reset vector (high)
000028	Reset vector (low)
000029	Reset vector (high)
00002A	Reset vector (low)
00002B	Reset vector (high)
00002C	Reset vector (low)
00002D	Reset vector (high)
00002E	Reset vector (low)
00002F	Reset vector (high)
000030	Reset vector (low)
000031	Reset vector (high)
000032	Reset vector (low)
000033	Reset vector (high)
000034	Reset vector (low)
000035	Reset vector (high)
000036	Reset vector (low)
000037	Reset vector (high)
000038	Reset vector (low)
000039	Reset vector (high)
00003A	Reset vector (low)
00003B	Reset vector (high)
00003C	Reset vector (low)
00003D	Reset vector (high)
00003E	Reset vector (low)
00003F	Reset vector (high)
000040	Reset vector (low)
000041	Reset vector (high)
000042	Reset vector (low)
000043	Reset vector (high)
000044	Reset vector (low)
000045	Reset vector (high)
000046	Reset vector (low)
000047	Reset vector (high)
000048	Reset vector (low)
000049	Reset vector (high)
00004A	Reset vector (low)
00004B	Reset vector (high)
00004C	Reset vector (low)
00004D	Reset vector (high)
00004E	Reset vector (low)
00004F	Reset vector (high)
000050	Reset vector (low)
000051	Reset vector (high)
000052	Reset vector (low)
000053	Reset vector (high)
000054	Reset vector (low)
000055	Reset vector (high)
000056	Reset vector (low)
000057	Reset vector (high)
000058	Reset vector (low)
000059	Reset vector (high)
00005A	Reset vector (low)
00005B	Reset vector (high)
00005C	Reset vector (low)
00005D	Reset vector (high)
00005E	Reset vector (low)
00005F	Reset vector (high)
000060	Reset vector (low)
000061	Reset vector (high)
000062	Reset vector (low)
000063	Reset vector (high)
000064	Reset vector (low)
000065	Reset vector (high)
000066	Reset vector (low)
000067	Reset vector (high)
000068	Reset vector (low)
000069	Reset vector (high)
00006A	Reset vector (low)
00006B	Reset vector (high)
00006C	Reset vector (low)
00006D	Reset vector (high)
00006E	Reset vector (low)
00006F	Reset vector (high)
000070	Reset vector (low)
000071	Reset vector (high)
000072	Reset vector (low)
000073	Reset vector (high)
000074	Reset vector (low)
000075	Reset vector (high)
000076	Reset vector (low)
000077	Reset vector (high)
000078	Reset vector (low)
000079	Reset vector (high)
00007A	Reset vector (low)
00007B	Reset vector (high)
00007C	Reset vector (low)
00007D	Reset vector (high)
00007E	Reset vector (low)
00007F	Reset vector (high)
000080	Reset vector (low)
000081	Reset vector (high)
000082	Reset vector (low)
000083	Reset vector (high)
000084	Reset vector (low)
000085	Reset vector (high)
000086	Reset vector (low)
000087	Reset vector (high)
000088	Reset vector (low)
000089	Reset vector (high)
00008A	Reset vector (low)
00008B	Reset vector (high)
00008C	Reset vector (low)
00008D	Reset vector (high)
00008E	Reset vector (low)
00008F	Reset vector (high)
000090	Reset vector (low)
000091	Reset vector (high)
000092	Reset vector (low)
000093	Reset vector (high)
000094	Reset vector (low)
000095	Reset vector (high)
000096	Reset vector (low)
000097	Reset vector (high)
000098	Reset vector (low)
000099	Reset vector (high)
00009A	Reset vector (low)
00009B	Reset vector (high)
00009C	Reset vector (low)
00009D	Reset vector (high)
00009E	Reset vector (low)
00009F	Reset vector (high)
0000A0	Reset vector (low)
0000A1	Reset vector (high)
0000A2	Reset vector (low)
0000A3	Reset vector (high)
0000A4	Reset vector (low)
0000A5	Reset vector (high)
0000A6	Reset vector (low)
0000A7	Reset vector (high)
0000A8	Reset vector (low)
0000A9	Reset vector (high)
0000AA	Reset vector (low)
0000AB	Reset vector (high)
0000AC	Reset vector (low)
0000AD	Reset vector (high)
0000AE	Reset vector (low)
0000AF	Reset vector (high)
0000B0	Reset vector (low)
0000B1	Reset vector (high)
0000B2	Reset vector (low)
0000B3	Reset vector (high)
0000B4	Reset vector (low)
0000B5	Reset vector (high)
0000B6	Reset vector (low)
0000B7	Reset vector (high)
0000B8	Reset vector (low)
0000B9	Reset vector (high)
0000BA	Reset vector (low)
0000BB	Reset vector (high)
0000BC	Reset vector (low)
0000BD	Reset vector (high)
0000BE	Reset vector (low)
0000BF	Reset vector (high)
0000C0	Reset vector (low)
0000C1	Reset vector (high)
0000C2	Reset vector (low)
0000C3	Reset vector (high)
0000C4	Reset vector (low)
0000C5	Reset vector (high)
0000C6	Reset vector (low)
0000C7	Reset vector (high)
0000C8	Reset vector (low)
0000C9	Reset vector (high)
0000CA	Reset vector (low)
0000CB	Reset vector (high)
0000CC	Reset vector (low)
0000CD	Reset vector (high)
0000CE	Reset vector (low)
0000CF	Reset vector (high)
0000D0	Reset vector (low)
0000D1	Reset vector (high)
0000D2	Reset vector (low)
0000D3	Reset vector (high)
0000D4	Reset vector (low)
0000D5	Reset vector (high)
0000D6	Reset vector (low)
0000D7	Reset vector (high)
0000D8	Reset vector (low)
0000D9	Reset vector (high)
0000DA	Reset vector (low)
0000DB	Reset vector (high)
0000DC	Reset vector (low)
0000DD	Reset vector (high)
0000DE	Reset vector (low)
0000DF	Reset vector (high)
0000E0	Reset vector (low)
0000E1	Reset vector (high)
0000E2	Reset vector (low)
0000E3	Reset vector (high)
0000E4	Reset vector (low)
0000E5	Reset vector (high)
0000E6	Reset vector (low)
0000E7	Reset vector (high)
0000E8	Reset vector (low)
0000E9	Reset vector (high)
0000EA	Reset vector (low)
0000EB	Reset vector (high)
0000EC	Reset vector (low)
0000ED	Reset vector (high)
0000EE	Reset vector (low)
0000EF	Reset vector (high)
0000F0	Reset vector (low)
0000F1	Reset vector (high)
0000F2	Reset vector (low)
0000F3	Reset vector (high)
0000F4	Reset vector (low)
0000F5	Reset vector (high)
0000F6	Reset vector (low)
0000F7	Reset vector (high)
0000F8	Reset vector (low)
0000F9	Reset vector (high)
0000FA	Reset vector (low)
0000FB	Reset vector (high)
0000FC	Reset vector (low)
0000FD	Reset vector (high)
0000FE	Reset vector (low)
0000FF	Reset vector (high)

资料来源：根据《中国统计年鉴》、《中国农村统计年鉴》和《中国人口统计年鉴》整理。

THESE RESULTS ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FINDINGS OF OTHER RESEARCHERS WHO HAVE SHOWN THAT THE USE OF A SINGLE-STEP PROCESS CAN BE EFFECTIVE IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT.

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

000000

[illegible][illegible]

Date of observation		Average soil temperature		Average rain rate		10 Day Avg	10 Day Avg
Year	Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	mm/day	mm/day
1991	1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
1991	2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
1991	3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
1991	4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
1991	5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
1991	6	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
1991	7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
1991	8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
1991	9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
1991	10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
1991	11	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
1991	12	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0

```

1  #!/usr/bin/perl
2
3  use strict;
4  use warnings;
5
6  my $file = "input.txt";
7  my $output = "output.txt";
8
9  # Open input file
10 open(my $fh, "<$file") or die "Could not open file '$file' $!";
11
12 # Read input file line by line
13 while (my $line = <$fh) {
14     # Split line into words
15     my @words = split /\s+/, $line;
16
17     # Process each word
18     for my $word (@words) {
19         # Convert word to uppercase
20         my $upper_word = uc($word);
21
22         # Write to output file
23         print $output "$upper_word\n";
24     }
25 }
26
27 # Close input file
28 close($fh);
29
30 # Close output file
31 open(my $fh2, ">$output") or die "Could not open file '$output' $!";
32 close($fh2);

```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

[illegible]

File	Description
File: 000000	
File: 000001	Initial and final of each sequence of data block
File: 000002	File: 000003

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE
ALLEN, J. R.	12345 Main St.	Springfield	MA	01101	(417) 555-1234
BROWN, M. L.	6789 Oak Ave.	Springfield	MA	01102	(417) 555-5678
CHEN, K. W.	10101 Elm St.	Springfield	MA	01103	(417) 555-9012
DAVIS, R. E.	20202 Pine St.	Springfield	MA	01104	(417) 555-3456
FERNANDEZ, L. A.	30303 Maple St.	Springfield	MA	01105	(417) 555-7890
GARCIA, J. M.	40404 Birch St.	Springfield	MA	01106	(417) 555-2345
HARRIS, T. J.	50505 Cedar St.	Springfield	MA	01107	(417) 555-6789
JOHNSON, P. K.	60606 Spruce St.	Springfield	MA	01108	(417) 555-0123
KIM, S. H.	70707 Willow St.	Springfield	MA	01109	(417) 555-4567
LEE, D. W.	80808 Ash St.	Springfield	MA	01110	(417) 555-8901
MARTIN, C. R.	90909 Hickory St.	Springfield	MA	01111	(417) 555-2345
NEEDHAM, J. P.	101010 Sycamore St.	Springfield	MA	01112	(417) 555-6789
OLIVER, B. N.	111111 Dogwood St.	Springfield	MA	01113	(417) 555-0123
PEREZ, A. M.	121212 Magnolia St.	Springfield	MA	01114	(417) 555-4567
ROBERTS, S. L.	131313 Redwood St.	Springfield	MA	01115	(417) 555-8901
SMITH, E. J.	141414 Cypress St.	Springfield	MA	01116	(417) 555-2345
THOMPSON, M. D.	151515 Juniper St.	Springfield	MA	01117	(417) 555-6789
WALKER, L. K.	161616 Fir St.	Springfield	MA	01118	(417) 555-0123
YOUNG, R. G.	171717 Palm St.	Springfield	MA	01119	(417) 555-4567
ZIMMERMAN, H. A.	181818 Cedar St.	Springfield	MA	01120	(417) 555-8901

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[illegible]

Category	Value
1. General Information	1.0
2. Specific Information	2.0
3. Financial Information	3.0
4. Other Information	4.0
5. Summary	5.0
6. Appendix	6.0
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12. Contact Information	12.0
13. Copyright	13.0
14. Disclaimer	14.0
15. Terms and Conditions	15.0
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17. Cookies	17.0
18. Security	18.0
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21. Support	21.0
22. FAQ	22.0
23. News	23.0
24. Events	24.0
25. Partners	25.0
26. Sponsors	26.0
27. Advertisers	27.0
28. Affiliates	28.0
29. License	29.0
30. Warranty	30.0
31. Return Policy	31.0
32. Shipping	32.0
33. Taxes	33.0
34. Refunds	34.0
35. Subscriptions	35.0
36. Promotions	36.0
37. Contests	37.0
38. Surveys	38.0
39. Polls	39.0
40. Comments	40.0
41. Forums	41.0
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45. Accessibility	45.0
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47. Units	47.0
48. Time	48.0
49. Currency	49.0
50. Miscellaneous	50.0

[illegible][illegible]

NAME	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	STATUS
John Doe	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Jane Smith	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Michael Brown	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Sarah White	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
David Green	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Emily Black	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
James Grey	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Alice Blue	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Robert Red	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Michelle Yellow	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Christopher Purple	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Stephanie Pink	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Benjamin Orange	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Victoria Brown	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
William White	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Olivia Green	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Thomas Black	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Isabella Grey	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Matthew Blue	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Laura Red	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Andrew Yellow	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Chloe Purple	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Joshua Pink	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Ashley Orange	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Christopher Brown	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Madison White	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Anthony Green	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Emily Black	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
David Grey	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Olivia Blue	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Benjamin Red	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Sophia Yellow	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Matthew Purple	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Chloe Pink	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Joshua Orange	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
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Sophia Purple	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
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Ashley White	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
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Anthony Grey	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Emily Blue	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
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Olivia Yellow	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Benjamin Purple	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
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Matthew Orange	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Chloe Brown	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
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Madison Grey	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present
Anthony Blue	10/10/2023	10:00	Room 101	Present

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ITEM	QTY	UNIT	PRICE	AMOUNT	TAXES	TOTAL
Apple (each)	10	each	1.50	15.00	0.00	15.00
Banana (each)	20	each	0.75	15.00	0.00	15.00
Orange (each)	15	each	1.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
Subtotal				45.00	0.00	45.00
Tax (5%)				2.25	0.00	2.25
Total				47.25	0.00	47.25

[illegible]

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE BY THE FOLLOWING:

1071 In the foregoing cases, the high and low water values are used and the
difference between the high and low water values is used to determine the
difference in the water level. In the case of the low water value, the
difference between the high and low water values is used to determine the
difference in the water level. In the case of the high water value, the
difference between the high and low water values is used to determine the
difference in the water level.

[illegible]

```

1  # 1. Import the necessary libraries
2  import pandas as pd
3  import numpy as np
4  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5  import seaborn as sns
6  from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
7  from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
8  from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, roc_auc_score
9  from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
10 from sklearn.svm import SVC
11 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
12 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, GradientBoostingClassifier
13 from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
14 from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
15 from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
16
17 # 2. Load the dataset
18 data = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
19
20 # 3. Explore the data
21 data.head()
22 data.info()
23 data.describe()
24
25 # 4. Preprocess the data
26 # Check for missing values
27 data.isnull().sum()
28
29 # Drop missing values
30 data = data.dropna()
31
32 # Check for duplicate rows
33 data.duplicated().sum()
34
35 # Drop duplicate rows
36 data = data.drop_duplicates()
37
38 # Scale the features
39 scaler = StandardScaler()
40 data[['feature1', 'feature2', 'feature3', 'feature4', 'feature5', 'feature6', 'feature7', 'feature8', 'feature9', 'feature10']] = scaler.fit_transform(data[['feature1', 'feature2', 'feature3', 'feature4', 'feature5', 'feature6', 'feature7', 'feature8', 'feature9', 'feature10']])
41
42 # Split the data into training and testing sets
43 X = data[['feature1', 'feature2', 'feature3', 'feature4', 'feature5', 'feature6', 'feature7', 'feature8', 'feature9', 'feature10']]
44 y = data['target']
45 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
46
47 # 5. Train the models
48 # Logistic Regression
49 lr = LogisticRegression()
50 lr.fit(X_train, y_train)
51
52 # SVM
53 svm = SVC()
54 svm.fit(X_train, y_train)
55
56 # Decision Tree
57 dt = DecisionTreeClassifier()
58 dt.fit(X_train, y_train)
59
60 # Random Forest
61 rf = RandomForestClassifier()
62 rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
63
64 # Gradient Boosting
65 gb = GradientBoostingClassifier()
66 gb.fit(X_train, y_train)
67
68 # K-Nearest Neighbors
69 knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
70 knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
71
72 # Naive Bayes
73 nb = GaussianNB()
74 nb.fit(X_train, y_train)
75
76 # 6. Evaluate the models
77 # Logistic Regression
78 lr_pred = lr.predict(X_test)
79 lr_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, lr_pred)
80 lr_cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, lr_pred)
81 lr_roc = roc_auc_score(y_test, lr.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
82
83 # SVM
84 svm_pred = svm.predict(X_test)
85 svm_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, svm_pred)
86 svm_cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, svm_pred)
87 svm_roc = roc_auc_score(y_test, svm.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
88
89 # Decision Tree
90 dt_pred = dt.predict(X_test)
91 dt_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, dt_pred)
92 dt_cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, dt_pred)
93 dt_roc = roc_auc_score(y_test, dt.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
94
95 # Random Forest
96 rf_pred = rf.predict(X_test)
97 rf_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, rf_pred)
98 rf_cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, rf_pred)
99 rf_roc = roc_auc_score(y_test, rf.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
100
101 # Gradient Boosting
102 gb_pred = gb.predict(X_test)
103 gb_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, gb_pred)
104 gb_cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, gb_pred)
105 gb_roc = roc_auc_score(y_test, gb.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
106
107 # K-Nearest Neighbors
108 knn_pred = knn.predict(X_test)
109 knn_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, knn_pred)
110 knn_cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, knn_pred)
111 knn_roc = roc_auc_score(y_test, knn.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
112
113 # Naive Bayes
114 nb_pred = nb.predict(X_test)
115 nb_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, nb_pred)
116 nb_cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, nb_pred)
117 nb_roc = roc_auc_score(y_test, nb.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
118
119 # 7. Print the results
120 print('Logistic Regression Accuracy: ', lr_acc)
121 print('SVM Accuracy: ', svm_acc)
122 print('Decision Tree Accuracy: ', dt_acc)
123 print('Random Forest Accuracy: ', rf_acc)
124 print('Gradient Boosting Accuracy: ', gb_acc)
125 print('K-Nearest Neighbors Accuracy: ', knn_acc)
126 print('Naive Bayes Accuracy: ', nb_acc)
127
128 # 8. Plot the ROC curves
129 # Logistic Regression
130 lr_fpr, lr_tpr = roc_curve(y_test, lr.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
131 plt.plot(lr_fpr, lr_tpr, label='Logistic Regression')
132
133 # SVM
134 svm_fpr, svm_tpr = roc_curve(y_test, svm.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
135 plt.plot(svm_fpr, svm_tpr, label='SVM')
136
137 # Decision Tree
138 dt_fpr, dt_tpr = roc_curve(y_test, dt.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
139 plt.plot(dt_fpr, dt_tpr, label='Decision Tree')
140
141 # Random Forest
142 rf_fpr, rf_tpr = roc_curve(y_test, rf.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
143 plt.plot(rf_fpr, rf_tpr, label='Random Forest')
144
145 # Gradient Boosting
146 gb_fpr, gb_tpr = roc_curve(y_test, gb.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
147 plt.plot(gb_fpr, gb_tpr, label='Gradient Boosting')
148
149 # K-Nearest Neighbors
150 knn_fpr, knn_tpr = roc_curve(y_test, knn.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
151 plt.plot(knn_fpr, knn_tpr, label='K-Nearest Neighbors')
152
153 # Naive Bayes
154 nb_fpr, nb_tpr = roc_curve(y_test, nb.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
155 plt.plot(nb_fpr, nb_tpr, label='Naive Bayes')
156
157 # 9. Print the confusion matrices
158 print('Logistic Regression Confusion Matrix: ')
159 print(lr_cm)
160
161 print('SVM Confusion Matrix: ')
162 print(svm_cm)
163
164 print('Decision Tree Confusion Matrix: ')
165 print(dt_cm)
166
167 print('Random Forest Confusion Matrix: ')
168 print(rf_cm)
169
170 print('Gradient Boosting Confusion Matrix: ')
171 print(gb_cm)
172
173 print('K-Nearest Neighbors Confusion Matrix: ')
174 print(knn_cm)
175
176 print('Naive Bayes Confusion Matrix: ')
177 print(nb_cm)
178
179 # 10. Plot the classification reports
180 print('Logistic Regression Classification Report: ')
181 print(classification_report(y_test, lr_pred))
182
183 print('SVM Classification Report: ')
184 print(classification_report(y_test, svm_pred))
185
186 print('Decision Tree Classification Report: ')
187 print(classification_report(y_test, dt_pred))
188
189 print('Random Forest Classification Report: ')
190 print(classification_report(y_test, rf_pred))
191
192 print('Gradient Boosting Classification Report: ')
193 print(classification_report(y_test, gb_pred))
194
195 print('K-Nearest Neighbors Classification Report: ')
196 print(classification_report(y_test, knn_pred))
197
198 print('Naive Bayes Classification Report: ')
199 print(classification_report(y_test, nb_pred))
200
201 # 11. Save the results
202 # Save the accuracy scores
203 lr_acc_file = open('lr_acc.txt', 'w')
204 lr_acc_file.write(str(lr_acc))
205 lr_acc_file.close()
206
207 svm_acc_file = open('svm_acc.txt', 'w')
208 svm_acc_file.write(str(svm_acc))
209 svm_acc_file.close()
210
211 dt_acc_file = open('dt_acc.txt', 'w')
212 dt_acc_file.write(str(dt_acc))
213 dt_acc_file.close()
214
215 rf_acc_file = open('rf_acc.txt', 'w')
216 rf_acc_file.write(str(rf_acc))
217 rf_acc_file.close()
218
219 gb_acc_file = open('gb_acc.txt', 'w')
220 gb_acc_file.write(str(gb_acc))
221 gb_acc_file.close()
222
223 knn_acc_file = open('knn_acc.txt', 'w')
224 knn_acc_file.write(str(knn_acc))
225 knn_acc_file.close()
226
227 nb_acc_file = open('nb_acc.txt', 'w')
228 nb_acc_file.write(str(nb_acc))
229 nb_acc_file.close()
230
231 # Save the confusion matrices
232 lr_cm_file = open('lr_cm.txt', 'w')
233 lr_cm_file.write(str(lr_cm))
234 lr_cm_file.close()
235
236 svm_cm_file = open('svm_cm.txt', 'w')
237 svm_cm_file.write(str(svm_cm))
238 svm_cm_file.close()
239
240 dt_cm_file = open('dt_cm.txt', 'w')
241 dt_cm_file.write(str(dt_cm))
242 dt_cm_file.close()
243
244 rf_cm_file = open('rf_cm.txt', 'w')
245 rf_cm_file.write(str(rf_cm))
246 rf_cm_file.close()
247
248 gb_cm_file = open('gb_cm.txt', 'w')
249 gb_cm_file.write(str(gb_cm))
250 gb_cm_file.close()
251
252 knn_cm_file = open('knn_cm.txt', 'w')
253 knn_cm_file.write(str(knn_cm))
254 knn_cm_file.close()
255
256 nb_cm_file = open('nb_cm.txt', 'w')
257 nb_cm_file.write(str(nb_cm))
258 nb_cm_file.close()
259
260 # Save the ROC curves
261 lr_roc_file = open('lr_roc.txt', 'w')
262 lr_roc_file.write(str(lr_roc))
263 lr_roc_file.close()
264
265 svm_roc_file = open('svm_roc.txt', 'w')
266 svm_roc_file.write(str(svm_roc))
267 svm_roc_file.close()
268
269 dt_roc_file = open('dt_roc.txt', 'w')
270 dt_roc_file.write(str(dt_roc))
271 dt_roc_file.close()
272
273 rf_roc_file = open('rf_roc.txt', 'w')
274 rf_roc_file.write(str(rf_roc))
275 rf_roc_file.close()
276
277 gb_roc_file = open('gb_roc.txt', 'w')
278 gb_roc_file.write(str(gb_roc))
279 gb_roc_file.close()
280
281 knn_roc_file = open('knn_roc.txt', 'w')
282 knn_roc_file.write(str(knn_roc))
283 knn_roc_file.close()
284
285 nb_roc_file = open('nb_roc.txt', 'w')
286 nb_roc_file.write(str(nb_roc))
287 nb_roc_file.close()
288
289 # 12. End of the script
290

```

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Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099
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[illegible]

Country	Year	Value
Algeria	1990	1.00
Algeria	1991	1.00
Algeria	1992	1.00
Algeria	1993	1.00
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Algeria	2092	1.00
Algeria	2093	1.00
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Algeria	2095	1.00
Algeria	2096	1.00
Algeria	2097	1.00
Algeria	2098	1.00
Algeria	2099	1.00
Algeria	2100	1.00

TABLE 1

[illegible]

NAME	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	REMARKS	STATUS
JOHN DOE	1998-01-01	08:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
JANE SMITH	1998-01-01	08:15	101	Arrived late	OK
BOB JONES	1998-01-01	08:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
ALICE BROWN	1998-01-01	08:45	101	Arrived late	OK
CHARLIE WHITE	1998-01-01	09:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
DAVID GREEN	1998-01-01	09:15	101	Arrived late	OK
EVE BLACK	1998-01-01	09:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
FRANK GRAY	1998-01-01	09:45	101	Arrived late	OK
GRACE HARRIS	1998-01-01	10:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
HELEN KIM	1998-01-01	10:15	101	Arrived late	OK
IRVING LEE	1998-01-01	10:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
JACK MANN	1998-01-01	10:45	101	Arrived late	OK
JILL PETERSON	1998-01-01	11:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
JOHN ROSS	1998-01-01	11:15	101	Arrived late	OK
JANE STEVENSON	1998-01-01	11:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
BOB THOMAS	1998-01-01	11:45	101	Arrived late	OK
ALICE WATSON	1998-01-01	12:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
CHARLIE YOUNG	1998-01-01	12:15	101	Arrived late	OK
DAVID ZIMMERMAN	1998-01-01	12:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
EVE ADAMS	1998-01-01	12:45	101	Arrived late	OK
FRANK BAKER	1998-01-01	13:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
GRACE CAMPBELL	1998-01-01	13:15	101	Arrived late	OK
HELEN COOPER	1998-01-01	13:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
IRVING DAVIS	1998-01-01	13:45	101	Arrived late	OK
JACK EVANS	1998-01-01	14:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
JILL FOSTER	1998-01-01	14:15	101	Arrived late	OK
JOHN GIBSON	1998-01-01	14:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
JANE HARRIS	1998-01-01	14:45	101	Arrived late	OK
BOB JONES	1998-01-01	15:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
ALICE KIM	1998-01-01	15:15	101	Arrived late	OK
CHARLIE LEE	1998-01-01	15:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
DAVID MANN	1998-01-01	15:45	101	Arrived late	OK
EVE PETERSON	1998-01-01	16:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
FRANK ROSS	1998-01-01	16:15	101	Arrived late	OK
GRACE STEVENSON	1998-01-01	16:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
HELEN THOMAS	1998-01-01	16:45	101	Arrived late	OK
IRVING WATSON	1998-01-01	17:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
JACK YOUNG	1998-01-01	17:15	101	Arrived late	OK
JILL ZIMMERMAN	1998-01-01	17:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
JOHN ADAMS	1998-01-01	17:45	101	Arrived late	OK
JANE BAKER	1998-01-01	18:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
BOB CAMPBELL	1998-01-01	18:15	101	Arrived late	OK
ALICE COOPER	1998-01-01	18:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
CHARLIE DAVIS	1998-01-01	18:45	101	Arrived late	OK
DAVID EVANS	1998-01-01	19:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
EVE FOSTER	1998-01-01	19:15	101	Arrived late	OK
FRANK GIBSON	1998-01-01	19:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
GRACE HARRIS	1998-01-01	19:45	101	Arrived late	OK
HELEN JONES	1998-01-01	20:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
IRVING KIM	1998-01-01	20:15	101	Arrived late	OK
JACK LEE	1998-01-01	20:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
JILL MANN	1998-01-01	20:45	101	Arrived late	OK
JOHN PETERSON	1998-01-01	21:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
JANE ROSS	1998-01-01	21:15	101	Arrived late	OK
BOB STEVENSON	1998-01-01	21:30	101	Arrived on time	OK
ALICE THOMAS	1998-01-01	21:45	101	Arrived late	OK
CHARLIE WATSON	1998-01-01	22:00	101	Arrived on time	OK
DAVID YOUNG	1998-01-01	22:15	101		

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DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CHECK NO.	BANK	DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CHECK NO.	BANK
12/15/2011	DEPOSIT	100.00		WELLS FARGO	12/15/2011	DEPOSIT	100.00		WELLS FARGO
12/16/2011	PAYROLL	50.00	101	WELLS FARGO	12/16/2011	PAYROLL	50.00	101	WELLS FARGO
12/17/2011	RENT	200.00	102	WELLS FARGO	12/17/2011	RENT	200.00	102	WELLS FARGO
12/18/2011	UTILITIES	75.00	103	WELLS FARGO	12/18/2011	UTILITIES	75.00	103	WELLS FARGO
12/19/2011	SALES	150.00	104	WELLS FARGO	12/19/2011	SALES	150.00	104	WELLS FARGO
12/20/2011	INVENTORY	30.00	105	WELLS FARGO	12/20/2011	INVENTORY	30.00	105	WELLS FARGO
12/21/2011	ADVERTISING	120.00	106	WELLS FARGO	12/21/2011	ADVERTISING	120.00	106	WELLS FARGO
12/22/2011	TRAVEL	40.00	107	WELLS FARGO	12/22/2011	TRAVEL	40.00	107	WELLS FARGO
12/23/2011	TELEPHONE	60.00	108	WELLS FARGO	12/23/2011	TELEPHONE	60.00	108	WELLS FARGO
12/24/2011	INSURANCE	80.00	109	WELLS FARGO	12/24/2011	INSURANCE	80.00	109	WELLS FARGO
12/25/2011	COMMISSIONS	90.00	110	WELLS FARGO	12/25/2011	COMMISSIONS	90.00	110	WELLS FARGO
12/26/2011	DEPOSIT	100.00		WELLS FARGO	12/26/2011	DEPOSIT	100.00		WELLS FARGO
12/27/2011	PAYROLL	50.00	111	WELLS FARGO	12/27/2011	PAYROLL	50.00	111	WELLS FARGO
12/28/2011	RENT	200.00	112	WELLS FARGO	12/28/2011	RENT	200.00	112	WELLS FARGO
12/29/2011	UTILITIES	75.00	113	WELLS FARGO	12/29/2011	UTILITIES	75.00	113	WELLS FARGO
12/30/2011	SALES	150.00	114	WELLS FARGO	12/30/2011	SALES	150.00	114	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	INVENTORY	30.00	115	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	INVENTORY	30.00	115	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	ADVERTISING	120.00	116	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	ADVERTISING	120.00	116	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	TRAVEL	40.00	117	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	TRAVEL	40.00	117	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	TELEPHONE	60.00	118	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	TELEPHONE	60.00	118	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	INSURANCE	80.00	119	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	INSURANCE	80.00	119	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	COMMISSIONS	90.00	120	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	COMMISSIONS	90.00	120	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	DEPOSIT	100.00		WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	DEPOSIT	100.00		WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	PAYROLL	50.00	121	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	PAYROLL	50.00	121	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	RENT	200.00	122	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	RENT	200.00	122	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	UTILITIES	75.00	123	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	UTILITIES	75.00	123	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	SALES	150.00	124	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	SALES	150.00	124	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	INVENTORY	30.00	125	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	INVENTORY	30.00	125	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	ADVERTISING	120.00	126	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	ADVERTISING	120.00	126	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	TRAVEL	40.00	127	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	TRAVEL	40.00	127	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	TELEPHONE	60.00	128	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	TELEPHONE	60.00	128	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	INSURANCE	80.00	129	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	INSURANCE	80.00	129	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	COMMISSIONS	90.00	130	WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	COMMISSIONS	90.00	130	WELLS FARGO
12/31/2011	DEPOSIT	100.00		WELLS FARGO	12/31/2011	DEPOSIT	100.00		WELLS FARGO

Item	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
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Year	Country	Population (millions)	Urban population (millions)	Urban population (%)
1990	China	1,193	311	26.1
1990	India	854	181	21.2
1990	USA	249	178	71.5
1990	Japan	125	100	80.0
1990	France	59	44	74.6
1990	Germany	41	34	83.0
1990	UK	25	22	88.0
1990	Italy	22	19	86.4
1990	Spain	39	28	71.8
1990	Sweden	9	8	88.9
1990	Norway	4	3	75.0
1990	Denmark	5	4	80.0
1990	Finland	5	4	80.0
1990	Belgium	10	9	90.0
1990	Netherlands	15	14	93.3
1990	Australia	18	16	88.9
1990	Canada	31	27	87.1
1990	South Africa	27	23	85.2
1990	South Korea	41	38	92.7
1990	Israel	4	3	75.0
1990	Iran	55	35	63.6
1990	Turkey	55	35	63.6
1990	Argentina	34	28	82.4
1990	Brazil	155	100	64.5
1990	Mexico	92	55	59.8
1990	Colombia	30	18	60.0
1990	Venezuela	24	15	62.5
1990	Chile	14	9	64.3
1990	Peru	25	15	60.0
1990	Ecuador	10	6	60.0
1990	Bolivia	8	5	62.5
1990	Paraguay	6	4	66.7
1990	Uruguay	3	2	66.7
1990	Costa Rica	3	2	66.7
1990	Panama	2	1	50.0
1990	Cuba	11	9	81.8
1990	Haiti	7	4	57.1
1990	Dominican Republic	4	2	50.0
1990	Jamaica	2	1	50.0
1990	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	100.0
1990	Barbados	0.3	0.3	100.0
1990	Suriname	0.5	0.5	100.0
1990	Guatemala	10	5	50.0
1990	El Salvador	4	2	50.0
1990	Honduras	4	2	50.0
1990	Nicaragua	3	1	33.3
1990	Puerto Rico	3	3	100.0
1990	Virgin Islands	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Greenland	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Faroe Islands	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Isle of Man	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Jersey	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Guernsey	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Manx	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Channel Islands	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	British Virgin Islands	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Cayman Islands	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Anguilla	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Montserrat	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Nevis	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	St. Kitts and Nevis	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Grenada	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	St. Lucia	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Dominica	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	100.0
1990	Barbados	0.3	0.3	100.0
1990	Suriname	0.5	0.5	100.0
1990	Guatemala	10	5	50.0
1990	El Salvador	4	2	50.0
1990	Honduras	4	2	50.0
1990	Nicaragua	3	1	33.3
1990	Puerto Rico	3	3	100.0
1990	Virgin Islands	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Greenland	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Faroe Islands	0.1	0.1	100.0
1990	Isle of Man	0.1	0.1	100

1980	China	950	150	15.8
1980	India	850	100	11.8
1980	USA	225	150	66.7
1980	USSR	245	100	40.8
1980	Japan	125	90	72.0
1980	France	55	40	72.7
1980	Germany	45	35	77.8
1980	Italy	45	35	77.8
1980	UK	55	40	72.7
1980	Canada	25	15	60.0
1980	South Africa	25	15	60.0
1980	Spain	40	25	62.5
1980	Sweden	9	7	77.8
1980	Norway	4	3	75.0
1980	Denmark	5	4	80.0
1980	Finland	5	4	80.0
1980	Switzerland	3	2	66.7
1980	Australia	15	10	66.7
1980	New Zealand	3	2	66.7
1980	South Korea	30	15	50.0
1980	Taiwan	15	10	66.7
1980	Hong Kong	5	4	80.0
1980	Singapore	2	1	50.0
1980	Malaysia	10	5	50.0
1980	Indonesia	150	50	33.3
1980	Philippines	60	20	33.3
1980	Thailand	50	15	30.0
1980	Myanmar	40	10	25.0
1980	Laos	5	1	20.0
1980	Cambodia	7	1	14.3
1980	Vietnam	60	10	16.7
1980	North Vietnam	30	5	16.7
1980	South Vietnam	30	5	16.7
1980	China (excl. HK)	900	140	15.6
1980	India (excl. HK)	800	90	11.3
1980	USSR (excl. HK)	235	95	40.4
1980	Japan (excl. HK)	120	85	70.8
1980	France (excl. HK)	50	35	70.0
1980	Germany (excl. HK)	40	30	75.0
1980	Italy (excl. HK)	40	30	75.0
1980	UK (excl. HK)	50	35	70.0
1980	Canada (excl. HK)	20	10	50.0
1980	South Africa (excl. HK)	20	10	50.0
1980	Spain (excl. HK)	35	20	57.1
1980	Sweden (excl. HK)	8	6	75.0
1980	Norway (excl. HK)	3	2	66.7
1980	Denmark (excl. HK)	4	3	75.0
1980	Finland (excl. HK)	4	3	75.0
1980	Switzerland (excl. HK)	2	1	50.0
1980	Australia (excl. HK)	12	7	58.3
1980	New Zealand (excl. HK)	2	1	50.0
1980	South Korea (excl. HK)	25	10	40.0
1980	Taiwan (excl. HK)	12	7	58.3
1980	Hong Kong (excl. HK)	5	4	80.0
1980	Singapore (excl. HK)	2	1	50.0
1980	Malaysia (excl. HK)	8	4	50.0
1980	Indonesia (excl. HK)	140	45	32.1
1980	Philippines (excl. HK)	50	15	30.0
1980	Thailand (excl. HK)	40	10	25.0
1980	Myanmar (excl. HK)	35	5	14.3
1980	Laos (excl. HK)	4	1	25.0
1980	Cambodia (excl. HK)	6	1	16.7
1980	Vietnam (excl. HK)	50	10	20.0
1980	North Vietnam (excl. HK)	25	5	20.0
1980	South Vietnam (excl. HK)	25	5	20.0
1980	China (incl. HK)	955	155	16.2
1980	India (incl. HK)	855	105	12.3
1980	USSR (incl. HK)	250	105	42.0
1980	Japan (incl. HK)	130	95	73.1
1980	France (incl. HK)	60	45	75.0
1980	Germany (incl. HK)	55	45	81.8
1980	Italy (incl. HK)	50	40	80.0
1980	UK (incl. HK)	60	45	75.0
1980	Canada (incl. HK)	25	15	60.0
1980	South Africa (incl. HK)	25	15	60.0
1980	Spain (incl. HK)	45	30	66.7
1980	Sweden (incl. HK)	9	7	77.8
1980	Norway (incl. HK)	4	3	75.0
1980	Denmark (incl. HK)	5	4	80.0
1980	Finland (incl. HK)	5	4	80.0
1980	Switzerland (incl. HK)	3	2	66.7
1980	Australia (incl. HK)	15	10	66.7
1980	New Zealand (incl. HK)	3	2	66.7
1980	South Korea (incl. HK)	30	15	50.0
1980	Taiwan (incl. HK)	15	10	66.7
1980	Hong Kong (incl. HK)	5	4	80.0
1980	Singapore (incl. HK)	2	1	50.0
1980	Malaysia (incl. HK)	10	5	50.0
1980	Indonesia (incl. HK)	150	50	33.3
1980	Philippines (incl. HK)	60	20	33.3
1980	Thailand (incl. HK)	50	15	30.0
1980	Myanmar (incl. HK)	40	10	25.0
1980	Laos (incl. HK)	5	1	20.0
1980	Cambodia (incl. HK)	7	1	14.3
1980	Vietnam (incl. HK)	60	10	16.7
1980	North Vietnam (incl. HK)	30	5	16.7
1980	South Vietnam (incl. HK)	30	5	16.7

Category	Sub-category	Value	Unit	Year
Energy	Electricity	1000	kWh	2000
Energy	Gas	1000	m³	2000
Energy	Coal	1000	kg	2000
Energy	Oil	1000	kg	2000

1.000	kg	1.000	1.000	1.000
2.000	kg	2.000	2.000	2.000
3.000	kg	3.000	3.000	3.000
4.000	kg	4.000	4.000	4.000
5.000	kg	5.000	5.000	5.000
6.000	kg	6.000	6.000	6.000
7.000	kg	7.000	7.000	7.000
8.000	kg	8.000	8.000	8.000
9.000	kg	9.000	9.000	9.000
10.000	kg	10.000	10.000	10.000
11.000	kg	11.000	11.000	11.000
12.000	kg	12.000	12.000	12.000
13.000	kg	13.000	13.000	13.000
14.000	kg	14.000	14.000	14.000
15.000	kg	15.000	15.000	15.000
16.000	kg	16.000	16.000	16.000
17.000	kg	17.000	17.000	17.000
18.000	kg	18.000	18.000	18.000
19.000	kg	19.000	19.000	19.000
20.000	kg	20.000	20.000	20.000
21.000	kg	21.000	21.000	21.000
22.000	kg	22.000	22.000	22.000
23.000	kg	23.000	23.000	23.000
24.000	kg	24.000	24.000	24.000
25.000	kg	25.000	25.000	25.000
26.000	kg	26.000	26.000	26.000
27.000	kg	27.000	27.000	27.000
28.000	kg	28.000	28.000	28.000
29.000	kg	29.000	29.000	29.000
30.000	kg	30.000	30.000	30.000
31.000	kg	31.000	31.000	31.000
32.000	kg	32.000	32.000	32.000
33.000	kg	33.000	33.000	33.000
34.000	kg	34.000	34.000	34.000
35.000	kg	35.000	35.000	35.000
36.000	kg	36.000	36.000	36.000
37.000	kg	37.000	37.000	37.000
38.000	kg	38.000	38.000	38.000
39.000	kg	39.000	39.000	39.000
40.000	kg	40.000	40.000	40.000
41.000	kg	41.000	41.000	41.000
42.000	kg	42.000	42.000	42.000
43.000	kg	43.000	43.000	43.000
44.000	kg	44.000	44.000	44.000
45.000	kg	45.000	45.000	45.000
46.000	kg	46.000	46.000	46.000
47.000	kg	47.000	47.000	47.000
48.000	kg	48.000	48.000	48.000
49.000	kg	49.000	49.000	49.000
50.000	kg	50.000	50.000	50.000
51.000	kg	51.000	51.000	51.000
52.000	kg	52.000	52.000	52.000
53.000	kg	53.000	53.000	53.000
54.000	kg	54.000	54.000	54.000
55.000	kg	55.000	55.000	55.000
56.000	kg	56.000	56.000	56.000
57.000	kg	57.000	57.000	57.000
58.000	kg	58.000	58.000	58.000
59.000	kg	59.000	59.000	59.000
60.000	kg	60.000	60.000	60.000
61.000	kg	61.000	61.000	61.000
62.000	kg	62.000	62.000	62.000
63.000	kg	63.000	63.000	63.000
64.000	kg	64.000	64.000	64.000
65.000	kg	65.000	65.000	65.000
66.000	kg	66.000	66.000	66.000
67.000	kg	67.000	67.000	67.000
68.000	kg	68.000	68.000	68.000
69.000	kg	69.000	69.000	69.000
70.000	kg	70.000	70.000	70.000
71.000	kg	71.000	71.000	71.000
72.000	kg	72.000	72.000	72.000
73.000	kg	73.000	73.000	73.000
74.000	kg	74.000	74.000	74.000
75.000	kg	75.000	75.000	75.000
76.000	kg	76.000	76.000	76.000
77.000	kg	77.000	77.000	77.000
78.000	kg	78.000	78.000	78.000
79.000	kg	79.000	79.000	79.000
80.000	kg	80.000	80.000	80.000
81.000	kg	81.000	81.000	81.000
82.000	kg	82.000	82.000	82.000
83.000	kg	83.000	83.000	83.000
84.000	kg	84.000	84.000	84.000
85.000	kg	85.000	85.000	85.000
86.000	kg	86.000	86.000	86.000
87.000	kg	87.000	87.000	87.000
88.000	kg	88.000	88.000	88.000
89.000	kg	89.000	89.000	89.000
90.000	kg	90.000	90.000	90.000
91.000	kg	91.000	91.000	91.000
92.000	kg	92.000	92.000	92.000
93.000	kg	93.000	93.000	93.000
94.000	kg	94.000	94.000	94.000
95.000	kg	95.000	95.000	95.000
96.000	kg	96.000	96.000	96.000
97.000	kg	97.000	97.000	97.000
98.000	kg	98.000	98.000	98.000
99.000	kg	99.000	99.000	99.000
100.000	kg	100.000	100.000	100.000

RECEIVED: 12/10/2003; REVISED: 01/02/2004; ACCEPTED: 02/02/2004.

	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	STATUS
000001	2023-10-01	08:00	Room 101	Open
000002	2023-10-01	09:00	Room 102	Open
000003	2023-10-01	10:00	Room 103	Open
000004	2023-10-01	11:00	Room 104	Open
000005	2023-10-01	12:00	Room 105	Open
000006	2023-10-01	13:00	Room 106	Open
000007	2023-10-01	14:00	Room 107	Open
000008	2023-10-01	15:00	Room 108	Open
000009	2023-10-01	16:00	Room 109	Open
000010	2023-10-01	17:00	Room 110	Open
000011	2023-10-01	18:00	Room 111	Open
000012	2023-10-01	19:00	Room 112	Open
000013	2023-10-01	20:00	Room 113	Open
000014	2023-10-01	21:00	Room 114	Open
000015	2023-10-01	22:00	Room 115	Open
000016	2023-10-01	23:00	Room 116	Open
000017	2023-10-02	00:00	Room 117	Open
000018	2023-10-02	01:00	Room 118	Open
000019	2023-10-02	02:00	Room 119	Open
000020	2023-10-02	03:00	Room 120	Open
000021	2023-10-02	04:00	Room 121	Open
000022	2023-10-02	05:00	Room 122	Open
000023	2023-10-02	06:00	Room 123	Open
000024	2023-10-02	07:00	Room 124	Open
000025	2023-10-02	08:00	Room 125	Open
000026	2023-10-02	09:00	Room 126	Open
000027	2023-10-02	10:00	Room 127	Open
000028	2023-10-02	11:00	Room 128	Open
000029	2023-10-02	12:00	Room 129	Open
000030	2023-10-02	13:00	Room 130	Open
000031	2023-10-02	14:00	Room 131	Open
000032	2023-10-02	15:00	Room 132	Open
000033	2023-10-02	16:00	Room 133	Open
000034	2023-10-02	17:00	Room 134	Open
000035	2023-10-02	18:00	Room 135	Open
000036	2023-10-02	19:00	Room 136	Open
000037	2023-10-02	20:00	Room 137	Open
000038	2023-10-02	21:00	Room 138	Open
000039	2023-10-02	22:00	Room 139	Open
000040	2023-10-02	23:00	Room 140	Open

時間	項目	時間	項目
00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
00:01	00:01	00:01	00:01
00:02	00:02	00:02	00:02
00:03	00:03	00:03	00:03
00:04	00:04	00:04	00:04
00:05	00:05	00:05	00:05
00:06	00:06	00:06	00:06
00:07	00:07	00:07	00:07
00:08	00:08	00:08	00:08
00:09	00:09	00:09	00:09
00:10	00:10	00:10	00:10
00:11	00:11	00:11	00:11
00:12	00:12	00:12	00:12
00:13	00:13	00:13	00:13
00:14	00:14	00:14	00:14
00:15	00:15	00:15	00:15
00:16	00:16	00:16	00:16
00:17	00:17	00:17	00:17
00:18	00:18	00:18	00:18
00:19	00:19	00:19	00:19
00:20	00:20	00:20	00:20
00:21	00:21	00:21	00:21
00:22	00:22	00:22	00:22
00:23	00:23	00:23	00:23
00:24	00:24	00:24	00:24
00:25	00:25	00:25	00:25
00:26	00:26	00:26	00:26
00:27	00:27	00:27	00:27
00:28	00:28	00:28	00:28
00:29	00:29	00:29	00:29
00:30	00:30	00:30	00:30
00:31	00:31	00:31	00:31
00:32	00:32	00:32	00:32
00:33	00:33	00:33	00:33
00:34	00:34	00:34	00:34
00:35	00:35	00:35	00:35
00:36	00:36	00:36	00:36
00:37	00:37	00:37	00:37
00:38	00:38	00:38	00:38
00:39	00:39	00:39	00:39
00:40	00:40	00:40	00:40
00:41	00:41	00:41	00:41
00:42	00:42	00:42	00:42
00:43	00:43	00:43	00:43
00:44	00:44	00:44	00:44
00:45	00:45	00:45	00:45
00:46	00:46	00:46	00:46
00:47	00:47	00:47	00:47
00:48	00:48	00:48	00:48
00:49	00:49	00:49	00:49
00:50	00:50	00:50	00:50
00:51	00:51	00:51	00:51
00:52	00:52	00:52	00:52
00:53	00:53	00:53	00:53
00:54	00:54	00:54	00:54
00:55	00:55	00:55	00:55
00:56	00:56	00:56	00:56
00:57	00:57	00:57	00:57
00:58	00:58	00:58	00:58
00:59	00:59	00:59	00:59
01:00	01:00	01:00	01:00

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

The following table shows the 100 values for the variables reported in Table 1, ordered according to their mean. The following table is to be used for the Address Book.

```

1  # 1. Import the pandas module
2  import pandas as pd
3
4  # 2. Create a DataFrame
5  data = {'Year': 2018, 'Country': 'USA', 'GDP': 14.5}
6  df = pd.DataFrame(data)
7
8  # 3. Print the DataFrame
9  print(df)
10
11 # 4. Access the 'GDP' column
12 gdp = df['GDP']
13
14 # 5. Print the 'GDP' column
15 print(gdp)
16
17 # 6. Access the 'Country' column
18 country = df['Country']
19
20 # 7. Print the 'Country' column
21 print(country)
22
23 # 8. Access the 'Year' column
24 year = df['Year']
25
26 # 9. Print the 'Year' column
27 print(year)
28
29 # 10. Access the 'GDP' column using dot notation
30 gdp_dot = df.GDP
31
32 # 11. Print the 'GDP' column using dot notation
33 print(gdp_dot)
34
35 # 12. Access the 'Country' column using dot notation
36 country_dot = df.Country
37
38 # 13. Print the 'Country' column using dot notation
39 print(country_dot)
40
41 # 14. Access the 'Year' column using dot notation
42 year_dot = df.Year
43
44 # 15. Print the 'Year' column using dot notation
45 print(year_dot)
46
47 # 16. Access the 'GDP' column using square brackets
48 gdp_bracket = df['GDP']
49
50 # 17. Print the 'GDP' column using square brackets
51 print(gdp_bracket)
52
53 # 18. Access the 'Country' column using square brackets
54 country_bracket = df['Country']
55
56 # 19. Print the 'Country' column using square brackets
57 print(country_bracket)
58
59 # 20. Access the 'Year' column using square brackets
60 year_bracket = df['Year']
61
62 # 21. Print the 'Year' column using square brackets
63 print(year_bracket)
64
65 # 22. Access the 'GDP' column using the 'loc' method
66 gdp_loc = df.loc[0, 'GDP']
67
68 # 23. Print the 'GDP' column using the 'loc' method
69 print(gdp_loc)
70
71 # 24. Access the 'Country' column using the 'loc' method
72 country_loc = df.loc[0, 'Country']
73
74 # 25. Print the 'Country' column using the 'loc' method
75 print(country_loc)
76
77 # 26. Access the 'Year' column using the 'loc' method
78 year_loc = df.loc[0, 'Year']
79
80 # 27. Print the 'Year' column using the 'loc' method
81 print(year_loc)
82
83 # 28. Access the 'GDP' column using the 'iloc' method
84 gdp_iloc = df.iloc[0, 2]
85
86 # 29. Print the 'GDP' column using the 'iloc' method
87 print(gdp_iloc)
88
89 # 30. Access the 'Country' column using the 'iloc' method
90 country_iloc = df.iloc[0, 1]
91
92 # 31. Print the 'Country' column using the 'iloc' method
93 print(country_iloc)
94
95 # 32. Access the 'Year' column using the 'iloc' method
96 year_iloc = df.iloc[0, 0]
97
98 # 33. Print the 'Year' column using the 'iloc' method
99 print(year_iloc)
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The following table gives some useful words, phrases, and other expressions for use in the classroom. The teacher can use these words in any lesson. The teacher can also use them to give students a list of words to use in their own writing. The list can be given to the students, or the teacher can use it to give students a list of words to use in their own writing.

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Foreign Formats

In theory, the C128 has the valuable ability to read a wide range of CP/M disk formats. In practice, it isn't so easy. Your Commodore shows you how to do it.

One of the most interesting features of the C-128's CP/M mode is its ability to read a wide number of MFM disk formats created on other CP/M systems. The feature was only provided so that the 128 owner would have ready access to the full range of CP/M applications without having to rely on companies to copy programs on to the non-standard Commodore format diskette. By contrast owners of, for example, Amstrad machines are in the main limited to a selection of the most popular CP/M packages.

While this in itself is a major benefit, provision of the facility also provides some less well-publicised advantages. Of course it means that you can now create your own programs and distribute them on other CP/M machines. What, however will be of interest to a greater number of 128 owners is that the disk drives work faster with MFM disks than with the standard GCR format. The main reason for this is almost certainly, because the physical track/sector layout of Commodore disks does not fit very well with CP/M's internal logical representation of a disk. Additionally, the new disk ROM routines for handling MFM disks are the only disk routines within the disk ROMs.

Horror movie

At the point it would be very easy to digress into a discussion of CP/M internals and the horror movie lurking within your disk drive. For readers interested in these topics I have suggested books on both topics at the end of this

article and we will just consider the most immediate problem of creating an MFM format disk.

Further investigations have revealed that while Commodore originally intended at one time to provide an MFM formatting facility from within CP/M, it is now extremely difficult to do so. Fortunately, however, it is relatively simple to do this using BASIC 70.

In order to implement CP/M, the new disk drives support a set of instructions called *Basic Commands*. These account for the slight improvement in disk performance that is always obtained in CP/M mode by using faster data transfers. The main functions in this group are for fast read and write of 128 byte CP/M logical records and a special fast program ERASE command. Also included within the set is a general purpose MFM formatting command. The information on this is found on page 84 of the D51 Disk Drive Users Guide. It isn't too hard to use *Basic Commands* — I successfully formatted a disk to RAWFDD II format at the second attempt.

Straightforward

Everything seemed quite straightforward, so I was somewhat surprised when every other format I attempted to create was greeted by CP/M with the response MISSING. This is shorthand for: "I have searched through my internal tables, oh master, and cannot find an entry that matches this format". Clearly another gem from the Commodore School of Techni-

cal Authorship. The disk manual seems to be accurate, but gives no details on the actual formats supported. They are given in the CP/M sections of the main manual, but this does not tell you how the sectors are numbered, which you need to identify.

There is one place where you can find this information and you will only have it if you have bought the CP/M utilities and documentation pack. This package also contains a disk of CP/M sources and at the end of the BIOS file CDDISK.ASM you will find Disk Parameter Block (DPB) Table. The DPB Table holds precise information for a range of different file formats, but is modifiable by the user.

After the DPB entries for the Commodore formats and the MFM formats there are a number of blank entries and two unimplemented ones used on Monroe machines. This means it is possible to insert new entries without having to discard any of the existing ones. The easiest way to modify this file is to use a word-processor, otherwise you will have to struggle with the infamous ED editor.

The DPB table is unique to Commodore, a most CP/M machines have only a single DPB. This is required by the operating system in order to convert from the logical structure of the disk used in the BIOS section and the physical structure of tracks and sectors on the disk. Logically, CP/M considers a disk to contain a number of 128 byte records, which are organised into blocks of between 14 and 164 bytes in length. For the C128 the block size is 14 for single-sided disks and 24 for double-sided disks.

This is an important parameter as it defines the minimum size of a CTM disk file, regardless of how little data it may contain.

The parameters in the EPRM are used to calculate the numbers of the sectors on a particular track that correspond to a logical block. For formatting purposes the only parameters of interest are the sector size, the number of sectors per track and the number allocated to the first sector on a track. The other parameters concern the order in which the disk drive writes sectors on the disk. These parameters can be specified in the format command, but they should not be required.

The demonstration program shown in Listing 1 will create two of the most useful formats. The KAYPRO II format packs more data than normal on a disk and the IBM-8 format are very widely used. Using the table of parameters for other formats provided in Table 1, it would of course be possible to extend the program to allow the creation of all the supported formats. However, unless you are planning to provide a CP/M disk copying service, it is probably better to keep the formats you are using.

[Further reading](#)

As mentioned earlier, here are a couple of book recommendations for readers who would like to pursue these subjects further. A very good introduction to this subject is provided by *CP/M: The Software Bus*. This is a programmer's companion written by Andrew Clarke, Mike Estlin and David Pincus-Iglio and published by Sigma Technical Press. This book scores high on readability and follows a scientific progression from the very basics through editors, assemblers and compilers to the operating system internals.

I have only two reservations in recommending this to C-18 users. The first is that the book concentrates on CFM rather than CFM Plus which is used on the DS. While the differences are fully covered but not in great detail. Secondly in my copy at least (several years old) the chapter on CFM programming languages badly needs updating and does not even mention some of the best compilers available. In all other respects this book should suit all.

MPM Normalized Parameters Table

No.	Format	Slides	Set size (BS)	Set/Tbk (BT)	1st Set (B1)
1	Epson QJ10	2	1	16	129
2	Epson QJ1	2	2	10	129
3	Hd1-S DS	1	2	8	129
4	Hd1-S DS	2	2	8	129
5	KATPRO IV	2	2	10	128
6	KATPRO II	1	2	10	128
7	Osborne DS	2	3	5	129
8	Osborne SD	1	3	5	129
9	Osborne FMS	2	1	16	129

Figures 10-16 are available for more definitions.

[illegible][illegible]

the most dedicated backers and is quite reasonably priced.

By contrast the IBM® disk drives are still too new to have had many books written about them yet. I know of only 3, which are in fact editions of the same book in German, American and English. The English version is entitled *The Anatomy of the IBM Disk Drive* and is published by First Publishing. If this book had appeared a little later (the German original has been available almost as long as the drives) it would probably have been excellent. As it is it is simply very good. The main weakness is that in places they have had to anticipate what information users would require and so have not included everything that Commodore forget. All the disk housekeeping commands, file types, and special user commands are fully covered, although the inexperienced programmer would probably have appreciated more example programs.

This is not, however, a book aimed at the novice and may half of it is SCADA listings. In this case the authors have done a really first class job of adding comments to these and they are genuinely useful. Despite this it is still difficult to follow some commands from explanation to completion, which is hardly the fault of the authors, but is inherent in the byzantine structure of the SCODs. There is great potential for getting these CICS link drivers to perform better than intended and this is the type of book you need if you want to try.


```

37 3000 OPEN#4
38 3000 CH="LISTPC141"
39 3000 OPEN#5:5:1:1:OPEN#1
40 3000 OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
41 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
42 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
43 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
44 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
45 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
46 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
47 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
48 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
49 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
50 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
51 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
52 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
53 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
54 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
55 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
56 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
57 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
58 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
59 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
60 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
61 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
62 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
63 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
64 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
65 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
66 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
67 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
68 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
69 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
70 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
71 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
72 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
73 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
74 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
75 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
76 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
77 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
78 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
79 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
80 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
81 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
82 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
83 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
84 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
85 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
86 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
87 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
88 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
89 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
90 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
91 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
92 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
93 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
94 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
95 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
96 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
97 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
98 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
99 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:
100 3000 OPEN#1:OPEN#5:5:2:2:4:2:1:

```

Continued from page 42

70 First line of program when recalled later.

On cassette the files would have to be in the order:

1. PROG1
2. SWAPPER.64 (machine code not Basic loader.)
3. PROG2

On disk the order does not matter.

When the next port instruction is used, the bottom of Basic is raised to the address of the beginning line number. This will cause no problems if used in program mode, but in direct mode it may be noticed. In such cases it is advisable to Soft E the program, reset the computer, and re-LOAD the program. This procedure is not required if the beginning line number was the first line of the program. It is advised that you only use this command in program mode.

Extremely fast

Here is a short Basic program which will demonstrate the speed of SWAPPER 64-Type:

```

NEW
GOTO PRINT "HELLO"
20 GOTO 4952.43
575 4952.2
RUN

```

The program scrolls "HELLO" up the screen. What is happening is that line 10 is executed then printing "HELLO". Then the program is swapped for that in storage which auto=RUNs. Since this is the same program, the above process is repeated.

Getting it all in

The program is presented here in the form of a Basic loader. Type the program in using the SYNTAX CHECKER program that can be found on the LISTPC03 page.

SAVE the program before you RUN it. On RUNning you will be informed of any errors that you may have missed. When the program has been RUN successfully, type:

```

FOR#4:10:FOR#44:92:FOR#45:15:
FOR#46:10
SAVE "SWAPPER".1 (or 8 for disk)
This SAVes a working copy of the machine code.
When the program is to be used, simply type the following command:

```

```

LOAD "SWAPPER".1.3 for tape or,
LOAD "SWAPPER".8.1 for disk.

```

If loaded directly (i.e. as above) rather than from within a program then you must type NEW or CLR to reset the pointers after LOADING SWAPPER.

For those interested the machine code for SWAPPER64 is located between memory locations 4952 (4C00) and 4999 (4C47).

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use the
programmes
in this
publication?**

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